

MARTELL'S BRANDIES.

ONE STAR
V. O.BOTTLED IN COGNAC
AND GUARANTEED
PURE GRAPE BRANDYBY
MARTELL & CO.

SOLE AGENTS

GANDE, PRICE
& CO., LTD.,WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

Tel. C. No. 135.

TWO STAR
V. S. O.THREE STAR
V. S. O. P.

DAIRY FARM NEWS,

AND THE BEST YOU'VE HEARD FOR
A LONG TIME.We have Just Received
A Shipment of

CANADIAN FISH,

including

RED SPRING SALMON.
CHICKEN HALIBUT.
SILVERSIDE SALMON.

Order Early and Insure a Real Treat.

Prevention is

better than Cure!

Just now Sickness is rife.
Influenza, Cold and Fever
Germs are Particularly
Virulent.

The Best Germicide is

LOTOL

Spray it Freely

LIGHTING

We shall be pleased to submit
designs for any Special Work.

ARCHITECTS' DESIGNS CARRIED OUT IN DETAIL.

FITTINGS FOR EVERY
PURPOSE IN STOCK.

ELECTRICAL DEPT.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.



PRESCRIPTIONS

When the Doctor prescribes his
experts the Druggist to fill the
prescription with Pure Drugs. The
quality of our Drugs, Medicines
and Toilet Goods is not surpassed.
Have the Doctor's Prescription
filled here and the result will be
satisfactory.

THE PHARMACY,

7, & 8, RED BUILDING (OFFSET) ICE HOUSE ST.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

STRUGGLE OF PROFESSIONAL
WORKERS TO MAKE A LIVING.EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF WEALTH
AND MISERY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, September 20th.
WOMEN AND MEDICINE.I learn that there is a steady decrease
in the number of women who are taking
up medicine as a profession. A sure con-
firmation of this statement is the falling
off in the students entering the London
School of Medicine for Women, which
offers special facilities to the sex and
attracts students from all parts of this
country and the Empire. The Winter
Session opens on October 1st.Three main reasons are held account-
able for the dwindling number of students.
One is the general set-back to women
in all the professions since the close of
the war. Women, however well equipped
they may be, find it increasingly hard to
obtain positions. Another reason is a
financial one: there are not so many
middle-class people who can now afford
the cost of a six-year course necessary
for the degree of the house to qualify
for public bodies like County Councils,
with public health departments, and child
welfare centres, etc., are reluctant to
engage women doctors while so many ex-
ecutives who entered the schools at the end
of the war and are now qualified are in
need of employment.The fact is also established that fewer
women doctors are going abroad except
for general practice. They are not join-
ing medical missions in India, for in-
stance, because only a bare livelihood is
offered as a reward for service. The
woman doctor who enters the mission-
field must be impelled by motives other
than material ones.

HARD TIMES AT THE BAR.

The struggle of professional workers
to make a living in these days is not,
however, confined to women. Barristers
are having an exceedingly lean time. In
saying this I am not referring to the
men who have eaten their dinners and
passed their examinations and who never
intended to take the work of the Courts
seriously. The barristers in question are
the men who have qualified and been
called to the Bar with the sole intention
of practising as a means of livelihood.Last year is described in legal circles
as the worst on record. For one thing,
there has been a remarkable falling off
in the number of commercial cases, as a
natural consequence of the slump in
trade. Local authorities have not been
promoting Bills in Parliament to any
extent since the war, and for a year or
two there has been nothing doing at
Westminster in this way. The authori-
ties cannot get the money to push on
with schemes dear to the municipal heart
of Civil Engineers, owing to financial
stringency in the country. Another thing
is that, since the Assize have been em-
powered to hear divorce petitions, most
of this work has disappeared from the
High Court, and London barristers who
specialised in matrimonial cases now find
their occupation somewhat precarious.In the circumstances, many barristers
are turning their attention to commercial
pursuits, and a still larger number are
trying to get a footing in journalism.
So far as Fleet Street is concerned, their
appearance in newspaper offices does not
tend to lighten the lot of the professional
journalist. It means that he has to keep
his nose closer to the grindstone to make
a living. One wonders what the lawyers
would say if there was similar "dilution"
in their own closely guarded profession.

OLD BAILEY DRAMA.

In the Fahmy murder trial, which con-
cluded at the Old Bailey after lasting
six days, there has been enough melo-
drama to satisfy the most ravenous
appetite for that kind of thing. It ended
in the acquittal of Mme. Fahmy, the
Frenchwoman who was indicted for the
murder of her husband, Ali Kamel
Fahmy Bey—commonly known as
"Prince" Fahmy on account of his
immense wealth—at the Savoy Hotel.
All the materials for melodrama were
present, and, indeed, if some of the
things told in Court about the lives of
the couple appeared in a "Shilling
Shocker" it would be said that the
novelist had drawn too freely on his
imagination.There was the Oriental "Prince" and
the white woman who married him be-
cause she was fascinated by his magni-
fence and position, and also because she
believed his promises about the wonderful
life she would have as his wife. But after
the wedding she discovered that she was
only his chattel. Under the glitter and
the show of luxury that the world saw
there was misery. The woman suffered
unspeakable indignities. She was mar-
ried to a ferocious brute, who, despite
his twenty-two years, was old in vice.
Then, there was also a secret document
so dear to the writers of melodrama,
to be opened by a trusted friend if the
mysteriously disappeared. It was an im-
portant piece of evidence, which, of
course, was appropriate by all the laws
sacred to the writers of fiction.

THE FATAL SHOT.

The alleged murder took place during
the night of July 10th when a thunder-
storm was raging—the worst of the kind
experienced in London within living
memory. It seemed a fitting accompani-
ment to the drama at the Savoy Hotel.
The public who like to be thrilled by an
exciting murder story found it in the
report of the trial, and the clever Mews
Editors of Fleet Street saw to it that
they got what they wanted. The Old Bailey
was besieged by people who desired to hear
the case, and it was remarkable to note
the large number of well-dressed women
who occupied the public seats. This is
all the more surprising because a good
deal of the evidence was unprintable.
The Judge, referring to the fact, made
the comment that how anyone would
voluntarily sit out such evidence was in-
comprehensible.Another feature connected with this
extraordinary trial was the wild applause
which greeted the verdict of "Not
Guilty." The crowd in Court clapped
their hands and shouted much to the
amusement of Mr. Justice Swift, who
ordered everyone outside on the instant.
In the street there were thousands waiting
for the result, and they also roared their
approval. Needless to say, during the
heating there were the inevitable refer-
ences to "East is East and West is West
and never the twain shall meet" happily
in matrimony; and it must be admitted
that if the experience of Mme. Fahmy
teaches any lesson it is a solemn warning
against the marriage of a Western woman
with an Oriental.

THE AUTUMN SEASON.

When the Autumn Season opens next
month in London it is expected that the
round of gaieties will be more notable and
varied than any that have taken place
since the war ended. The visit of the
Dominion Premiers and their wives will
give a special note to the entertainments
at most of the great houses. There are
also several interesting weddings, includ-
ing that of Princess Maud with Lord
Carnegie on November 15th, and Lady
Louis Mountbatten's wedding with the
Crown Prince of Sweden. The King and
Queen will spend some time in London
in connection with the visit of the
Dominion Premiers, who will partake of
the Royal hospitality at Buckingham
Palace in the shape of a State banquet.The Duchess of York, who is a very
popular figure in public estimation on
account of her unconventional manner
quite free from "side," has been living in
comparative retirement during the Sum-
mer as a result of whooping cough, and
she has still to make her debut as a hos-
tes at the White Lodge, Richmond. As
at present arranged, Princess Mary and
her husband will spend the Winter in
Yorkshire at Lord Lascelles's seat and will
do a good deal of hunting. It is a
feature of the Season will be the usu-
ally large number of dances and small
parties. The dancing vogue, which has
been often commented on in recent years,
seems as popular as ever.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES IN JAPAN.

In response to representations received
by cable from their agents in Japan, the
missionary societies here have issued an
appeal jointly to the public to make good
the losses sustained owing to the earth-
quake. The British and Foreign Bible
Society, the Society for the Propagation
of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the
Church Missionary Society severally give
an indication of the seriousness of the
position. The first-named whose work is
in the southern half of Japan, report
that, to mention one item, the value of
the Korean version of the Scriptures de-
stroyed at the printers' is £4,500. The
S.P.G. ask for £10,000 as a first instal-
ment; and the C.M.S. puts down the im-
mediate need of restorations at £12,200.It is not a good time to ask for money
for foreign missions, but I have no doubt
that there will be a liberal response to
the joint appeal. In this country it is
wonderful how strongly felt is the call of
the mission authorities. The disaster in
Japan, from its very nature, is also a
factor that will tell in favour of the
societies.Generally speaking, nothing could be
more remarkable than the great sympathy
shown in every quarter here for the
Japanese. It is profoundly impressive
the members of the Japan Society, and,
indeed, all who come from the Island
Kingdom. The Japanese Ambassador has
more than once written to the Press to
express his warm thanks. Where there
has been so much to deplore in the dis-
aster, it is some small consolation to dis-
cover that international rivalries, about
which we hear so much in the ordinary
way, have not extinguished the capacity
for genuine human sympathy with the
woes of others.—H.R."Boy! A Good Smoke, my
Slippers and Armchair."

THE

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE, LTD.

Do not supply Slippers and
Chair, but They do supply a

GOOD SMOKE.

[63]

When in doubt about your eyes

or your glasses

Consult

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

Eye-sight Specialists.

67, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong.



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

H. BUTTONJEE & SON.

[483]

BICYCLES

Telephone LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S OR TANDEM Telephone
K711. FOR HIRE OR SALE. K711.English Bicycles and Racers
Just Arrived.

English Palmer Tyres and Repair Outfits for Sale.

HANG LEE CYCLE CO.,

23, RAFFLES ROAD, SINGAPORE.
Next to PALACE HOTEL.

Tel. Central 2313.

P. O. Box 530.

MADELINE PEARSON

AFTERNOON AND EVENING
GOWNSCHARMING HATS AND FLOWERS
NOW SHOWING.St. George's Buildings, Ice House Street
(Next to Cafe Wiseman).

[61]

"DUNHILL" "LOEWES" "WEINGOTT" "BARLINGS"

THE LEADING HOUSE
FOR PIPES
IN THE FAR EAST.

VARIOUS MAKERS FOR YOU
TO CHOOSE FROM

ALL AT VERY
REASONABLE PRICES.

TABAQUERIA
FILIPINA,
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

WORLD THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, 17th, to SATURDAY, 20th October,
at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.THE WHIMSICAL STAR IN A STRONG TALE
OF WOODLAND AND CITY

MAE MARSH

"THE LITTLE 'FRAID LADY'"

A REAL DRAMA OF THE HEART.

Also

VIEW OF TOKIO after the Fire.

Admission:—

9.15 p.m.—\$1.20. & 80 cts. 5.15 p.m.—80 cts. & cts.

BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

Hotels JAPAN AND
MANCHURIA

Members of Japan Hotel Association

c/o TRAVEL BUREAU, DEPT. OF RAILWAYS, TOKYO.

Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals
Y. 10-12 in cities and some popular resorts.
Y. 8-10 in country districts.

IN JAPAN PROPER

Chunichi (Nikko) —	Kyoto —	Nagoya —	Shirakawa —
Lakeview Hotel	Kyoto Hotel	Nagoya Hotel	Daitokuwan Hotel
Kamakura —	Miyako Hotel	Hara —	Tokyo —
Keihin Hotel	Matsumoto —	Hara Hotel	Imperial Hotel
Karuzawa —	Park Hotel	Nikko —	Omori Hotel
Mikasa Hotel	Miyajima —	Kanaya Hotel	Tokyo Station Hotel
Mampel Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Trakji Sanyokan Hotel
Kobe —	Miyazaki —	Osaka —	Yokohama —
Oriental Hotel	Fujiya Hotel	Osaka Hotel	Grand Hotel
Tor Hotel	Nagasaki —	Shimonoseki —	
	Japan Hotel	San-ya Hotel	

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taihoku — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSON

Fusan —
Fusan Station Hotel
Keijo (Seoul) —
Chosen Hotel
Shingaiju —
Shingaiju Station Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

Changchun —	Hsien (Mukden) —
Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Dairen —	
Yamato Hotel	
Hoshigaura —	
Yamato Hotel	
	Ryokan (Port Arthur) —
	Yamato Hotel

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

Tel. Central 236.

2, Queen's Buildings.

AGENTS FOR

BRIGGS' BITUMINOUS ENAMELS & SOLUTIONS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

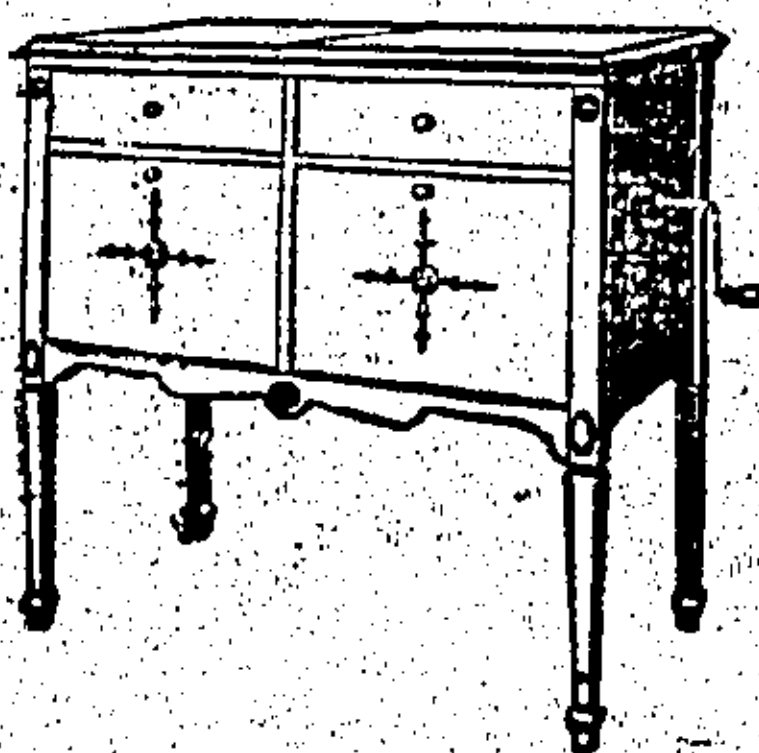
"UNION"

ANTI-CORROSION and ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS FOR SHIP'S BOTTOMS.

BLUE BIRD CO.
Open for Business
TO-DAY
IN NEW PREMISES
Corner of Queen's Rd.
and Pedder St.

[1439]

THE "STRAND" PHONOGRAPH.



Built by America's Foremost Mechanicians, the "STRAND" is the latest creation in the Phonograph Line. The following are but a few of its outstanding features:

- 1.—It is built of the Best Materials to withstand the climatic conditions of Tropical Countries.
- 2.—It is Artistically Designed and Beautifully Finished.
- 3.—Its Tone is Round and Full—surprisingly Life-like.
- 4.—It plays all kinds of Disc Records, including Pathe and Edison, without Change of Attachment.

Call for Demonstration at the

OKEH STUDIO.

8, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER OF ICE HOUSE STREET).
TEL. NO.—CENTRAL 4153.

NOTICE.

**MESSRS. FINDLATER, MACKIE,
TODD & CO., LTD.**
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

The Agency for this Old Established and Well Known Firm has been transferred from CARTERS, to JAMES H. BACKHOUSE, LTD., No. 1A, CHATER ROAD.

HONGKONG WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts in their weekly share report say:—
Since our last Report of the 18th inst., the local market has shown rather a quieter tone, but an improved enquiry is noticeable at the close. Transactions have been only on a moderate scale and prices with few exceptions have been inclined to ease off a little.

In the Northern port, Cotton shares have again strengthened and as a rule higher rates obtain.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been placed from \$1.10 down to \$1.100. The latest quoted quotation from London is \$1.24 (middle).

Marine and Fire Insurance.—Unions are rather easier with sales reported at \$230. Yangtze have been done at \$271. Hongkong Fire have receded to \$490. There are enquiries for Cantons at \$640, North China at \$140, and China Fires at \$132.

Shipping.—Deferred Indos have had a further rise to \$143 but the demand has since slackened. There are buyers of Hongkong, Canton and Mexico Steamboats at \$45 after sales at \$15. Star Ferries at \$34 and Hongkong Tugs at \$1 are unchanged from last week.

Refineries.—China Sugars have fluctuated between \$227 and \$223 and close with buyers at \$223. Malayan are in request at \$28.

Oils and Mining.—"Shells" have been negotiated at 67. Kailans at 637. Langkats at \$15.35 and Raubs at \$4 are all easier, but could be placed at quotations.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Tram have been in better demand and sales have been made at \$24 to \$24.30. Hongkong Electric are asked for at \$31. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have suggested to \$154 at which figure they are now wanted. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks after having firmed up to \$153 have receded to \$150. Deals have been made in Shanghai Docks at \$1.93 and at this rate more are wanted. New Engineering have come to business at \$15.740.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels have changed hands at \$281 to \$27. Hongkong Lands have declined to \$37. Humphreys Estates are a shade better at \$21.40. Kowloon Lands at \$33 and Prince Buildings at \$125 are steady at quotations.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have been bought up to \$15.14. Oriental in the early part of the week spurted to \$15.85 but close easier. Shanghai Cottons are enquired for at \$15.91, but no shares are obtainable below \$15.92.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cement were booked at \$26, but close a shade firmer with buyers at \$26.25. Dairy Farms have been taken at \$22. Hongkong Ropes have been sold at \$38 to \$39. Hongkong Realty have been put through at \$2.10. Union Waterboats are wanted at \$162 and Sinceres at \$121. Engineering—Constructions are saleable at \$3.90 cum the 3rd call of \$2.50 per share just paid.

Forward Settlement Days.—20th Oct. (Friday), 27th Nov. (Tuesday), and 20th Dec. (Thursday), 1923.

Exchange.—The T.T. selling rate on London to-day is 2/3 and on Shanghai 7 1/2.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET CLOSING QUOTATIONS

OCTOBER 19TH, 1923.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks	\$1.100 to \$1.105
Union Insurance	\$230
Steamboats	\$45 b. 45 1/2
China Sugars	\$223 b. 224/226
Langkats (Combined)	\$15.35 b.
Kowloon Wharves	\$154 1/2 b.
Whampoa Docks	\$150 1/2 b.
Hongkong Lands	\$97
Humphreys Estates	\$13.40 b.
Ewo Cottons	\$15.14 b. & 1/2
Shanghai Cottons	\$15.91 b.
Oriental	\$15.92 b.
Cements	\$26 1/2 b.
Hongkong Ropes	\$38 1/2 b.
China Provident	\$24
Dairy Farms	\$22 1/2 b.
Watsons	\$23
Hongkong Electric	\$31 1/2 b.
China Lights	\$14 1/2
Hongkong Trams	\$34 1/2 b. & 1/2
b.—buyers; s.—sellers; ca.—sales.	

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—21st October, 1923, 21st Sunday after Trinity.
Holy Communion (9 a.m.); Child's Service (10 a.m.); Hymns, 331, 323, 573; Matins (11 a.m.); Responses, Psalms, Venite, No. 2 (No. 1); Psalms, 116, 117; Te Deum, Woodward, Beach, Taylor, Benedictus, Troutbeck; Hymn, 431 (Verse 43/540).
N.E.—Psalms 116, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 15, 16 in union.
Psalms 117, verses 1, 6, 10, 15, 19, 24, 25, G.P. in union.
Holy Communion (12 noon); Evensong (6 p.m.); Responses, Psalms, 129, 120, 131; Magnificat, No. 8 (Cooper); Hymn, Dietrich, Wesley; Hymns, 298, 233, 27.

Union Church, (Kennedy Road).—Sunday Service, October 21st, 1923.
Morning Service at 11 a.m.
Subject: The Conflict between New and Old.
Hymns: 121, 751, 244, 250. Anthem.
Evening Service at 8 p.m.
Subject: Life time and Life task.
Hymns: 667, 212, 284, 695.
Presider at both Services.—Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.
Sunday School will be resumed for the cool season, assembling at 10.15.
[1589]

First Church of Christ, Southern, MacDonnell Road (below Bowen Road, Tram Station).—Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.45 p.m.
[159]

WEATHER REPORT.

October 19th at 12.15.—Pressure has decreased considerably at Chefoo, and slightly to moderately elsewhere. The anticyclone probably remains over Japan, and there are indications of the approach of a continental depression from the westward towards Shanghai.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 12 hours, 19th October, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 58.44 inches, against an average of 73.19 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 12 hours, 20th Oct., is as follows:—
District Forecast

Formosa Channel ... E. or variable winds, moderate.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... E. winds, moderate, fair.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooke ... do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... do.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. INCORPORATED.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK CITY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING-SHIPING-TRAVEL.

Eighty Offices are established in the Principal Cities of the World to provide Commercial Organizations and Private Individuals with a complete World Wide Banking, Shipping and Travel Service.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT, DEPOSIT AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
TRAVELERS CHEQUES.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
STEAMSHIP PASSAGES.
HOTEL RESERVATIONS.
BAGGAGE INSURANCE.
CABLE AND POSTAL REMITTANCES.
PURCHASE OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Every approved Banking Shipping and Travel Transaction.

P. J. VANHECKE, Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

CAPITAL (FULLY PAID)	55,000,000
RESERVE FUND	25,900,000
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT	3,500,000
RESERVE FUND	1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: Paris 3, Rue Bonaparte.
LONDON OFFICE: 64, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

BANKERS:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
NEW YORK: The Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
SAN FRANCISCO: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA:
Changhai Bankow, Manchouli, Tientsin, Chefoo, Harbin, Newchwang, Yumenchi, Pairen, Hongkong, Peking, Yokohama, Hailar, Kalgan, Shanghai.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Loans Bills discounted.

Foreign Exchange on the Principal Cities of the World bought and sold.

R. A. RODGERS, Manager.
527

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29th.

JASCHA HEIFETZ.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

"JUST AS SOFT AND FLEECY AS WHEN TWAS NEW!"

YOUR FAVOURITE AUTUMN SHAWL, JUMPER, COSTUMES, EVENING GOWNS AND WRAPS CAN BE RESTORED TO THEIR ORIGINAL SMARTNESS

BY GIVING OUR

GENUINE DRY-CLEANING SERVICE A TRIAL



THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

HEAD OFFICE and WORKS: YAUWATI, Tel. K 32.
HONGKONG DEPOT: 15, Stanley Street, Tel. C 1579.
62, Praya East.

KOWLOON DEPOT: 18, Canton Road.
CANTON: 19, Shashi Central, East.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.

Tel. 2127.

94A, WANCHAI ROAD.

SOME DISTANCES IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

By Capt. G. H. FENNEFATHER.

On Sale at—
BREWER & Co., Pedder Street.
YE OLDE PRINTERIE, Ltd., Queen's Road.

SOMETHING YOU NEED.

DRAWN WORK and EMBROIDERIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION

Shawls, Hand-made Laces, Drawn and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Beaded Articles and Necklaces Suitable for Xmas Presents to send Home.

CHINA SILK & EMBROIDERY CO., LTD.

Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (NEXT MADAM FLINT'S).



Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and all Throat Diseases.

Sold Everywhere.

S. O. A. E. O.

THE FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.



DEALERS and MANUFACTURERS of Oxygen, Acetylene, Carbonic Acid, Ammoniac, Anhydrous sulphurous gases, Carbide of Calcium, Motor Cycle acetylene tanks, and all necessary equipment for low and high pressure autogenous welding.

Autogenous welding of all metal by Oxy-Acetylenic and Electric processes.

Boiler Repairs a speciality.

Apply No. 20, Des Vaux Road Central, 2nd Floor.
Tel. Central No. 3244.

Prompt refilling at moderate prices of all kinds of Motor Cycle acetylene tanks.

THORNYCROFT

AND CO., LTD.
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS
London, Southampton and Singapore

PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 6,000 TONS
OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)
UP TO 50 KNOTS.
TURBINES AND RECIPROCATING MACHINERY AND PROPELLERS
MARINE AND STATIONARY OIL ENGINES
8 TO 90 B.H.P.
MOTOR VEHICLES 2 TO 6 TONS
WATER-TUBE BOILERS

FOR COOPERATION, APPLY—
ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING,
SHANGHAI.



EXCEPTIONAL VALUE IN MEN'S PYJAMAS

Medium weight Ceylon Flannel is smart
patterns. Cut very full and roomy to ensure
perfect comfort in wear. Wash splendidly.

Per suit \$8.00. 3 suits for \$22.50.

Other qualities \$9.50. \$11.50 per suit.

PLEASANT ASSORTMENT OF BATH ROBES.

Mackintosh
& CO., LTD.,
Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building. Des Vaux Road.

WHITE PINE COUGH SYRUP

STOP YOUR COUGH

It contains Soothing Balam and Astringent Principles

GOOD FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

THE CHINA DISPENSARY

82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST RECEIVED

A Large Assortment of
WARDROBE and CABIN TRUNKS

SUIT CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS.

All at Reasonable Prices.

Latest Styles

WATER PROOF RAINCOATS

Genl. Ladies and Children.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

WING ON'S SALE ON.

Reductions

for 20 DAYS only

From

18th October to 6th November.

PRESIDENT OF CHINA.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

On the occasion of his inauguration as President of China, in the presence of all the Cabinet Ministers, staffs of the Ministries and leading military and police officers, assembled in the Great Hall of the Palace, President Tiao Kuo delivered an address of which the following is a translation:

"Having been a military man all my life, I have had no experience in the civil branch of administration. Now that I am obliged to assume the responsibility of leadership in the affairs of the Republic and of labouring for the national welfare, solemnly entrusted to me by the people, I cannot but tremble when I reflect on the weightiness of that responsibility. It is, however, fortunate that the fundamental law of China has been completed just at the time when I take up office, and that a definite path has thus been laid out for the conduct of state affairs. All the previous Presidents of the Republic of China have been distinguished citizens, but they have been unable to carry out their policies simply because of the absence of a national constitution which otherwise would have guided their administration. In that respect I feel I am more fortunate than my predecessors.

SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL GOVERNMENT.

"The secret of successful government is the utilization of talented men. The nurturing of talents depends upon education, but in recent years, on account of financial stringency, the institutions of learning in this country have been on the verge of suspension. This situation is having an adverse effect upon the future of our young men, and might ultimately undermine the foundations of the nation. The most urgent attention should therefore be paid to the maintenance and development of educational institutions.

"Upon finance hinges the whole fabric of government. A sound financial policy consists in the elimination of useless expenditures and the opening up of new sources of revenue. It is generally agreed that the development of industries will lead to the increase of our financial resources, but the country appears to be getting more impoverished every day because the plans for definitely limiting the size of the national army and thereby curtailing wasteful expenditures have remained in the stage of discussion and have not yet been put into execution. Financial retrenchment should, therefore, remain before any endeavour to increase the revenue. If military and other expenses are reduced and if funds now used for unproductive purposes are turned into useful channels, the condition of the national treasury is bound to improve and probably this will be the best means of rehabilitating finance.

LACK OF CO-OPERATION.

"Of late, lack of co-operation among the leaders has been the main cause for the country remaining disunited. The difference of political viewpoints and the conflict of old and new ideas have driven men of talent to dissipate their energies in internal strife, from which the nation has greatly suffered. I am deeply grieved to observe this state of affairs. As the country belongs to the whole people, the principles of government must be sought in the hearts of all citizens. Views may differ, but all minds should work for the welfare of the nation in unison. All those who are thus labouring for the lasting good of their countrymen should be given an opportunity for public service without discrimination. I therefore, hope to unify the country by bringing together various talents for close co-operation, and I further hope that the whole nation will give full support to this policy.

PIRACY IN KWANGTUNG.

EFFECT ON PASSAGE RATES.

We take the following from the Canton Daily News:

"Until the pirates began to be active in the various rivers in Kwangtung many people used to travel to Shuntak in silk cargo boats because it was cheaper. But now, due to precautionary measures taken by the silk merchants, no one is allowed to travel in their boats unless he has a pass from one of the silk houses or a proper guarantee from a respectable firm in the city. In this way suspicious characters are prevented from being in their vessels. Although travelling to Shuntak under this mode used to be rather cheap it has become expensive now—days, for these boats are charging more than double the former rates.

COURT MARTIAL.

BAND SERGEANT BEFORE THE COURT.

At a district Court Martial held yesterday at Murray Barracks, Band Sergeant A. G. Jones was charged with having received from the Band President cheques to the value of \$84.73 (which it was his duty to cash at the Chartered Bank) and applying \$30.08 to his own use with intent to defraud.

The Court was presided over by Major E. S. Halford and the other two members were Capt. W. J. O'Brien, M.C., and Lieut. J. W. O'Connell, Capt. W. A. Haaney, A.F.C., prosecuted.

Giving evidence, Bandmaster H. G. Hemmley said that on the morning of September 27th the accused asked him to look at the bank accounts. Accused told him that he was about \$100 out and he had spent the money. Witness examined the accounts and noticed signature for certain amounts and a number of receipts. Witness asked accused to explain the receipts and accused replied, "I have faked them." Accused was placed under arrest. Later, witness discovered that three cheques were missing from the end of the cheque book.

The Band President (Capt. G. E. M. Skinner) said on September 1st he gave accused two Chartered Bank cheques, one drawn against the official Band Fund was for \$42.33 and the other, against the String Band Fund, was for \$42.40. Those cheques were to pay certain bills against those funds. On September 5th accused brought witness the receipts for the whole of those bills. On September 27th Bandmaster Hemmley reported to witness that certain receipts were incorrect. Witness examined the receipts and this appeared to be so.

Mr. W. Anderson, of the Anderson Music Co., Mr. A. S. Abbott, of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, and two Chinese each gave evidence to the effect that their bills had not been paid, and the receipts produced did not bear the signature of their respective firms.

Cross-examined by accused, all the witnesses told the Court that the receipts bore no resemblance to those issued by their respective firms.

The defence put up by accused was that as the receipts did not in any way resemble official receipts there was no intent to defraud.

The accused was found guilty and sentence will be promulgated in due course. Accused's history sheet, which was read, gave his age as 33, and his service as dating back to 1907.

ANOTHER SERGEANT IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED TO HAVE APPLIED CERTAIN MESS FUNDS TO HIS OWN USE.

Mr. H. C. Macnamara appeared at the Court Martial yesterday to defend Sergeant Leslie Orton Stanton, of the King's Regt., who was charged with having received from the President of the whist drive fund (Sergeants' Mess) the sum of \$50 and having falsified the receipts of the Sincere Company applying \$9 to his own use.

Lieut. C. P. Moore, M.C., prosecuted and the defence was conducted by Mr. H. C. Macnamara.

Capt. W. A. Hannay, A.F.C., Adjutant, said on October 4th R.S.M. Ewing brought him some receipts from Sincere's. Witness examined them and they appeared to have been altered. Witness noticed some Chinese writing on the receipts. He sent for the Chinese regimental contractor and asked him what the writing meant. He mentioned a figure which did not agree with the figure in English. Witness gave R.S.M. Ewing an order to go down to the Sincere Company and verify the receipts with their ledgers. He brought back carbon copies of the receipts. Witness compared them with the receipts and found they did not agree. R.S.M. Ewing told witness that accused had paid the bills. Witness asked accused if he had paid the amounts shown on the receipts. He said he had. Witness then showed him the carbon copies and asked him if he could explain the difference. Accused said he could not, and witness ordered his arrest.

Giving evidence, R.S.M. Ewing said he received the statement and receipts of a whist drive held the previous month from C.S.M. Beardon, who was president of the whist drive committee. On examining the receipts, several of them appeared to have been altered. On the morning of October 3rd witness went to Sincere's and made enquiries. Witness was told that the amounts paid for the articles as shown on the receipts in English figures did not agree with the amounts shown in Chinese characters. On the morning of October 4th witness reported the matter to Capt. Hannay. Witness subsequently went to Sincere's and got the carbon copies.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE CAPTURE OF WAICHOW.

VICTORY FOR DR. SUN'S FORCES AT LAST.

The capture of Waichow—the headquarters of General Chan Chung Ming—is at last definitely announced. It has been prematurely announced on two or three occasions during the past six months, but now the news is authentic. The city has been besieged for many months but it has required the greatest effort of the campaign to capture it, notwithstanding that months ago the population was reported to be practically starving.

The following account is given in the Canton Daily News:

Waichow was captured by the Constitutional Forces yesterday morning (Thursday October 18th). Official reports have been received by the General Headquarters from the front, confirming the capture. Upon receipt of this news, the different Government offices and many public organizations celebrated the victory last night with enthusiastic firing of crackers, as everybody is glad that the capture of Waichow means the termination of the East River campaign. Many motor cars paraded through the streets to distribute hand-bills announcing the capture of the long-besieged city.

According to a telegram received by General Liu Chen-wan from his subordinate officers at the front, the enemy commanders and soldiers at Waichow were much exercised over the shortage of food and munitions, since their communications with Swatow were totally cut off by the capture of Hoyuen by General Hsu Sung-chi's troops some time ago. After their defeat by the Yunnanese Forces on the 15th inst., when some 2,000 of them made an attempt to break through Ping-shan and escape, disturbances were then rife within the enemy's camp.

Seeing that the time was opportune to capture that long-besieged city, a bomb was set to undermine the city wall and a general attack was started by the Allied Constitutional Forces on Wednesday, thus causing the collapse of Waichow for the first time since it was founded.

The Western Punitive Army, commanded by General Liu Chen-wan, attacked the southern gate of Waichow. The attack was started on Wednesday evening and was going on terribly, resulting in many casualties on both sides. The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Divisions of the Western Punitive Army participated in the attack, and were personally directed by General Tam Chin, Wai Koon-ying and Yin Shun-fung. It continued until early Thursday morning, when a portion of the southern gate was destroyed by unceasing bombardment, through which the Constitutional soldiers triumphantly marched into the city.

When they lost the southern gate, the enemy troops rushed through the northern gate, and again were defeated by the Constitutional Forces there. By this time, the city had already been in the hands of the Constitutional Forces. Dr. Sun Yat-sen upon learning of the capture of Waichow immediately despatched a telegram to his men there congratulating them for their valour and prowess.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co. of Shanghai in their Piece Goods Market Report dated October 19th say:

Our market generally continues healthy with a good undertone, a fair volume of business having been put through in all classes of goods. The shortage of blacks is now being felt and prices for these, together with the better qualities of taffeta, poplins have shown a strengthening tendency. Whites generally are firm and some business is reported in the heavier Greys for the Northern ports. Prices at the auctions were steady to firm and bidding generally was brisk.

Telegraphic advices from Manchester report a firm market, and little business on an indent basis has been brought to book.

Serjt-Major Beardon said on September 11th he was president of a whist drive. He gave accused \$50 to buy prizes. The following morning accused gave witness a slip of paper with an amount of \$31.25 on it, also the receipts corresponding. On October 2nd the R.S.M. called for the accounts, which witness rendered.

Mr. Macnamara: Did you ever pay Serjt-Major Stanton the \$125 which he stated to be due to him on the account?—Never.

An assistant from the Sincere Company identified the receipts and copies and gave evidence regarding the difference in the amounts in English and Chinese.

Mr. Macnamara put it to the witness that it would be possible for a dishonest cashier or salesman to alter the figures.

Witness explained that the bills were checked by another salesman.

Mr. Macnamara: Suppose there were two dishonest salesmen.

Witness said it would have been impossible for an honest man.

After Mr. Macnamara had made an address on accused's behalf, the Court delivered a finding of "not guilty" and accused was discharged.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

The following matches have been arranged for to-day:

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division I.

Kick off at 4.15 p.m.

Hongkong Club v. R.G.A. Club, ground. Referee: Mr. Wright.

King's Regt. v. H.M.S. Diamond, Sookunpoo "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Spencer.

H.M.S. Tamar v. Kowloon, "Navy A" ground. Referee: Mr. Tisdale.

Division II.

Kick off at 3.45 p.m. sharp.

Club de Recreo v. Tamar Reserves, Kowloon F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Ford.

University v. South China "A" Navy "B" ground. Referee: Mr. Smith.

R.G.A. Reserves v. South China "B" Sookunpoo "B" ground. Referee: Mr. Fairburn.

King's Reserves v. St. Joseph's, Sookunpoo "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Hagg.

Diomedes Reserves v. Sacred Heart, Navy "A" ground. Referee: Mr. Lavender.

Filipino Club v. Kowloon Reserves, St. Joseph's ground. Referee: Mr. Greer.

H.K. Club Reserves v. H.M.S. Bluebell, H.K. Club ground. Referee: Mr. Bailey.

The Shanghai F.A. have invited the Hongkong F.A. to send a soccer team to Shanghai during the Chinese New Year.

H.K.F.C. v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Club on Saturday in their 1st division League match with the R.G.A. on the Club ground (kick-off at 4.30 p.m.):—J. Wilson, H. G. Howard and W. Gerrard, G. de Man, J. Stewart and G. Angus, R. Bell, A. S. Forsyth, C. E. Bishop, J. Watson and S. D. Begg. Reserves: A. Mair and J. McBride.

H.K.F.C. RES. v. H.M.S. "BLUEBELL."

The following will represent the Club Reserve today in their 2nd division League match with H.M.S. Bluebell on the Club ground (kick-off at 3.15 p.m.):—R. Hutcheson (capt.), H. T. Buxton and S. F. Garrard, A. Ferguson, T. A. Barclay and A. P. Paul, V. Ramsay, J. Gardner, D. Purvis, E. Bailton and R. Williamson. Reserve: V. Summers.

KOWLOON F.C. v. H.M.S. "TAMAR."

The following team has been selected to represent Kowloon F.C. in their 1st division League engagement to-day on the Navy "A" ground (kick-off, 4.45 p.m.):—Hill, Wheeler and Knight; Leonard, McKelvie and Duncan; Cleme, Cooke, Mason, Pasco and Muir. Reserve: Spary.

KOWLOON F.C. v. FILIPINO CLUB.

In this 2nd division match on St. Joseph's ground on Saturday at 3.30, Kowloon F.C. will be represented by Beach, Morton and Urquhart; A. W. Brown, Bandle and Taylor; Hast, Ross, W. H. Bjorn, Young and Goodman. Reserves: Summers and Pile.

CRICKET.

H.K.F.C. v. I.R.C.

In this match, to be played to-day at the H.K.C.C. ground, the following will represent the Indians:—A. el Arculli (capt.), S. H. Ismail, A. R. Rumjahn, S. D. Ismail, A. H. Madar, O. Ismail, J. S. Curran, H. D. Rumjahn, S. A. Ismail, N. B. Kitchell and F. M. Arculli.

K.C.C. "A" v. H.K.C.C.

At Kowloon at 2.15 p.m. to-day the following will represent Kowloon:—J. P. Robinson (capt.), S. J. Petheram, A. W. Ramsay, E. Phillipson, B. Earnshaw, J. C. Fletcher, W. Hyde, R. Pestong, L. A. R. Duncan, C. P. James.

I.R.C. v. R.E.

The following will represent the Indian Recreation Club in their second division League match against the Royal Engineers on the former's ground to-day commencing at 2.15 p.m.:—D. Rumjahn (captain), A. H. M. Samy, Sirdar Khan, E. A. Moosdeen, A. Kitchell, I. Hassan, J. S. Akbar, Y. A. Wahab, O. Rumjahn, M. P. Madar, and A. A. Fattydad.

LAWN TENNIS.

TEN TIMES CHAMPION OF THE CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

Ng See Kwong has just won the lawn tennis championship of the Chinese Recreation Club for the tenth year in succession—a truly remarkable performance. He has now won three Championship cups outright in this competition. On this occasion he met in the challenge round Mr. Thomas Lay, who was matched for our Colony English champion.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from yesterday.)

SUPPLY BILL IN COMMITTEE.

When the Supply Bill was in Committee for consideration clause by clause.

On the heading "Police Force."

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: I am still not satisfied as to the Police Force although I have carefully listened to the arguments this afternoon. I do feel, as I said, that the preservation of peace and good order is one of our principal assets *vis-à-vis* China. There is a great deal of crime, which is indicated by the figures for 1922, and I cannot help thinking that a great deal might be done in the detection of crime if we have a bigger police force and if the Detective force were strengthened. With reference to the question of Kowloon, my Chinese colleagues will bear me out that the Chinese, owing to inadequate police protection there, are reluctant to go out to the northern part of the Peninsula. I have had quoted to me frequently that there is amongst the Chinese a feeling of insecurity in Yau-ma-tei and that neighbourhood.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: I question whether there has been a great deal of crime recently.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY was understood to say conditions had greatly improved.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: The position is very largely due to the absolute refusal of the Chinese community to co-operate with the police. Nobody will ever give a criminal away.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Criminals won't give themselves away. The ordinary person, if he is faced with a loaded revolver, cannot be expected to display any very great courage.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: The difficulty is to suggest any practicable methods. You cannot patrol every street continuously. The beats already are not large. The criminal in China, as in London, waits till the policeman has just passed and then commits his burglary.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: I think there is some objection to policemen going on patrol singly. That question has been raised in many police forces. I think the Colonial Treasurer will bear me out that you are more likely to get good work from patrols of two.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: I think that one will patrol his beat from sheer boredom whereas two will probably gamble. I am not referring to our Police Force.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: I believe as a fact that on the Hongkong side the police in most cases patrol in couples.

The COLONIAL TREASURER: They are learners, being taught by the man on the beat. That is the only occasion when they go by couples.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Two men together have a chance of fighting; one is more likely to be "done in" than two.

The COLONIAL TREASURER: Two together both may be knocked on the head at the same time. You would have to keep them some yards apart, one twenty yards ahead of the other.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Why not do that? It seems a very sensible thing to do.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: Having arranged for one patrol to be followed shortly by another man, you have to have a third man to see they are both there.

After further discussion H.E. THE GOVERNOR said: The substance of the complaint may be probably a lack of inspection, and that is a matter on which the O.S.P. might be advised more clearly. With regard to the detection of crime that is a special art, proficiency in which is born and not made, and I am not sure that we have any of the born ones among us.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: And a certain amount of training.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: The detective department has distinctly improved in the last year.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: I know it is a difficult subject, but I still feel we are not sufficiently policed, and that the Police Department and the Detective branch should be strengthened.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: Well, that does not involve a reduction of the vote. If there is any desire to increase it it can be gone into separately, I think.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: My colleague suggested that the European force should be developed.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"PLAYING THE GAME" IN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE CIRCULARISATION OF STAMPS.

SOLICITOR ENGAGED TO RECOVER A VALUABLE PACKAGE.

The following is a letter which was read by the Chairman of the Hongkong Philatelic Society at a special general meeting of the society held last evening at the offices of Messrs. Hannibal and Co.:

"I have your letter of the 19th. While I shall be pleased to continue a member of the Philatelic Society and to attend meetings of the society, I cannot and shall not attempt to tie myself to passing on stamps at any particular minute you or the rules of the society may bind. The collection of stamps is to me a relaxation from rather tiresome hard work and if, belonging to the society is also to be hard work, cross me off."

The Chairman concluded after reading the letter "that there was only one thing for it and that was that the writer's request be complied with and this was done."

This sensational little document was read by the Chairman after he had spoken on the general unsatisfactory state of affairs of the Society. At the commencement he said that at the annual general meeting held recently it was decided to hold an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of electing a new Hon. Secretary and for discussing whether the Society should be continued or not. There was a noticeable lack of support amongst the members and the stage had been reached when it was for the members to say whether the Society should carry on. The last year had been unsatisfactory. Members had not lived up to the rules and they had not supported the circularising of the monthly packages of stamps. One of the members had kept a packet for six weeks and they had to resort to a solicitor to get them back.

A MEMBER: Was that member crossed off?

The CHAIRMAN: He is no longer a member.

The Chairman then proceeded to read the letter quoted above.

In reply to the Chairman, the Hon. Secretary (Mr. BROWN) said there were 22 members in the Colony. He had tried to get more to join, but without success.

On the suggestion of the CHAIRMAN it was decided to carry on the Society for another year under the existing rules and the CHAIRMAN asked everybody to co-operate in "playing the game."

Mr. YATES asked if it was possible to hold a stamp auction for members every month. He thought this would be a good scheme to bring members together.

The CHAIRMAN agreed, and the suggestion was noted.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. YATES, Mr. Terry was appointed Hon. Secretary for the ensuing year.

The following other officials were also elected: Mr. J. Robertson (Chairman), Messrs. D. Reid and D. J. Brown to the Committee.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: He did not suggest that taxation should be increased but an increase of the European force is an extremely costly matter. We are paying a constable practically as much as a Captain in the Regular Army.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: It is important from the point of view of protection.

The Police vote was then passed. On the Public Works Department vote the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK raised again the question of the need for increasing the staff.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS said that he thought they could not increase the staff at a great pace. Two new architects would be as many as they could train at a time, and accommodation for more would need to be provided.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK suggested that possibly some assistance might be obtained from the Military Engineering branch. The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS said that had been considered.

Replying to H.E. THE GOVERNOR, the DIRECTOR said he was satisfied with the staff at present—until the new men had got into their work. Then he might have to ask for more.

The vote was passed.

On the Railway vote, replying to a query by the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK, His Excellency remarked: It is very easy to destroy the revenue and it would be very hard to build it up again.

After the passage of the Bill through Committee it was a read a third time in the Council and passed.

THE POWER OF THE BAILIFF IN HONGKONG.

INTERESTING SUMMARY COURT JUDGMENT.

Judgment was given yesterday morning in the Summary Court in the case in which W. P. Simpson and Mrs. W. P. Simpson, of No. 53, Kennedy Road, had sued the Astor House Hotel for \$1,000 damages for improper distress.

In announcing his decision, his Lordship, the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) said the plaintiffs occupied a room at the Astor House Hotel. The rent was \$169.50 a month, payable monthly in advance. The plaintiffs lived in Kennedy Road, but Mr. Simpson used the room for the purposes of his business as a tailor, sleeping there occasionally upon a mattress. On or about the 6th August the rent was due and unpaid after repeated demands, and on the 6th or 7th August Mr. Simpson went to hospital. Mrs. Simpson locked up the room, handed over the key to Mr. Vas, the manager, and went home. The days went by and the rent was not paid and finally on the 22nd August a distress was put in. The contents of the room were sold under the distress on the 29th August.

Mrs. Simpson had said that on or about the 6th, and again on the 13th of August, she asked Mr. Vas for the key in order to visit the room. She says that the key was denied her, and that on the 13th of August Mr. Vas stated that she could not go to the room till the rent due had been paid in full. Mr. Vas did not admit these interviews, but on the whole his Lordship was satisfied that Mrs. Simpson's memory of what took place was correct.

Counsel for the plaintiffs had urged that this denial of access to the tenant amounted in fact to a re-entry by the landlord and so to a determination of the tenancy. His Lordship did not agree with this contention. It was clear that in this case the tenants throughout treated the tenancy as valid and subsisting. For instance Mrs. Simpson stated that on August 13th she offered to pay half the rent. And again when the plaintiffs saw Mr. Vas on August 24th it was manifest that they desired the tenancy to continue and treated it as still in force. On this ground he was satisfied that the plaintiffs failed.

Continuing, his Lordship said the next contention he came to was that the plaintiffs were given no notice of distress as the law required, and that the sale of the tenant's goods was therefore irregular. As was well known, the landlord's right of distress for rent had its origin in the Common law. But at Common law, having seized the goods, he was entitled merely to hold them as a pledge. He had no right of sale. The right of sale on a distress for rent under a demise depended in England upon the Statute of William and Mary, which became law in 1689.

The levy of distress for arrears of rent in the Colony is governed by the Distress for Rent Ordinance, 1883. Section 17 is as follows:—

"On seizing any property under Section 15, the bailiff shall make an inventory and appraisement of such property, and shall give copy of such inventory and appraisement and notice in writing, according to the form in the second schedule or to the like effect, to the debtor or to any other person on his behalf, in or upon the said house or premises."

Now it appeared from the evidence of Mr. Hill, the First Bailiff of the Court, that he served no notice under the Ordinance upon either of the plaintiffs personally. When he made the seizure neither Mr. Simpson nor his wife was there. He enquired of Vas as to Simpson's address and was informed that it was somewhere in Kennedy Road, but the number was not known. He was also told that Simpson was in hospital. He followed the usual practice of leaving the notice of seizure in the room with the bailiff's men. The question was whether what the Bailiff had done was a sufficient compliance with the Ordinance (Section 17).

In this case it was agreed that the debtor was not given the notice, but the section, however, proceeded:—"Or to any other person on his behalf in or upon the said house or premises." The notice had here, of course, been "given to some person on the premises." What was the proper construction of the words "On his behalf?" asked his Lordship. Did it mean that the person must be some one connected with the debtor, as a member of his household or an employed, someone in fact who might fairly

(Continued at foot of next column.)

REMEMBRANCE.

Since time and more recent tragedies tend to dim remembrance, it is well that custom has ordained the observance of anniversaries. The Eleventh of November will always remain etched on the mind of the present generation, but the realization of its significance is apt to become dulled with the passage of years. It is for this reason that Poppy Day has been instituted. The painful legacy of four years of strife and its attendant obligations are still with us, and Earl Haig, the British leader in the war, is very appropriately the leader in the work of alleviating the distress amongst those who have first claim on the practical sympathy of all Britons—ex-Servicemen and their dependents.

As a great industrial country dependent on the markets of the world for employment for her millions of workers, Great Britain, more than any other country at the moment, is weighed down with her burden of unemployed. Of the thousands of unemployed the majority are ex-Servicemen, and with the approach of winter, distress and the need for help increase. It is for these ex-Servicemen of all three Services and their dependents, as well as for the widows and orphans of the fallen, that Earl Haig makes his appeal. He has chosen Armistice Day and the poppy flower to remind Britons the world over of their Debt to the Dead in Flanders, France, Italy, Salonika, Gallipoli, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and the Seven Seas. Elsewhere in this issue we print an appeal for lady helpers on Poppy Day. The whole of the money collected in Hongkong (less expenses) will be remitted to Earl Haig's fund, and we fully endorse the appeal made. It is for a cause which deserves the public's whole-hearted support.

MOTOR-CARS COLLIDE.

Two motor-cars, one belonging to Dr. Allen and the other a Garage car, collided at the corner of Arbuthnot Road and Caine Road on Thursday afternoon. The wind-screens of both cars were damaged, a quantity of splintered glass being sent shivering over the roadway. The driver of the garage car was badly cut about the face and had to be removed to hospital.

be treated as his agent to receive the notice? If so, then clearly the law had not been complied with in this case. And on the whole—having regard both to the English Statute and to local circumstances, his Lordship thought that this was not the intention of the Ordinance. He understood that it was not unusual for the bailiff to find neither the debtor nor any one connected with him on the premises, when he seized the goods. The debtor might have no other address. He might have absconded, leaving no one connected with him on the premises. In such a case was the Bailiff to search the Colony to find some person whom he could serve? In his opinion the intention of the legislature was that if the debtor was not readily available the notice might be given to some person on the premises who will hand it to him if he comes there. If he stayed away it was his own misfortune.

In the present case the bailiff stated that he would have written to Mr. Simpson had he known the number of his house. He added that he did not wish to disturb him in hospital. He was satisfied that the number could have been readily ascertained by Mr. Vas had he taken the trouble. But, in fact, his Lordship said, he had no doubt that Mr. Simpson had the means of knowledge had he made a rational use of them. When he and his wife saw Mr. Vas on August 24th the latter told them that the matter was in the hands of the Court. Mr. Vas said he used the words distress and bailiff. This was denied, but on the whole he accepted his version of what actually took place.

It was unfortunate that either through ignorance or want of diligence Mr. Simpson did not call on Mr. Hill to whom he was apparently personally known—till September 4th, some days after the sale. Had he done so before 29th August he would undoubtedly have been allowed to remove articles which though of importance to himself would be of no particular value to a purchaser at the sale.

His Lordship gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

THE MORNY "NEW AND TRUE" FLOWER ODOURS.

PARFUM CHAMINADE

JUNE ROSES

NOCTURNE

SERENADE

NUIT de CARNIVAL

VOILETTE

COMPLEXION POWDERS (VARIETY)

BATH DUSTING POWDERS

PERFUMED BATH SALTS MYSTERIENSE

NUIT de CARNIVAL

TRIOMPHE

JUNE ROSES

NOCTURNE

SERENADE

YESHA

LAVENDER

ROSE VERVEINE

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

ZED

PER PACKET ... 85 Cts.

AN IDEAL DIET FOR BRAIN AS WELL AS MUSCLE, CONTAINS MINERAL SALTS THAT NOURISH THE NERVES, PROVIDE IRON FOR THE BLOOD AND FURNISH PHOSPHATES FOR THE TEETH AND BONES.

SOLD BY:— LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE MORSE CODE

COLUMBIA RECORDS

THE QUICKEST WAY TO LEARN THE MORSE CODE

\$5.00 PER SET. 6 PARTS

AT

ANDERSON'S.

Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 674679

LADIES' SHOES

FOR

SMART WEAR

BLACK SUEDE — KID — PATENT

NIGGER SUEDE

HAVANA KID

GREY SUEDE

BRONZE KID

PLAIN MODELS — STRAPS

EXCELLENTLY FINISHED.

COMFORTABLE TO WEAR.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SHAPES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

POWER OF ATTORNEY
MR. A. J. PILGRIM has been Authorized to sign "Per Pro" for and on behalf of this firm as from To-day's Date.
PITTBREIGH & CO.
 October 20th, 1923. [1448]

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG & CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Market Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 5th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1923, at 2.30 p.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1923. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th OCTOBER to 5th NOVEMBER, 1923, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors.

M. MANUK,
 Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1923. [1448]

THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, 19th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1923, at 11.30 o'clock in the Forenoon for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

1. That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED whose Registered Office is situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and with a view thereto that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that **WALTER JOSE HAWKER**, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up with full power to delegate all or any of his duties as he in his absolute discretion may think fit for the purpose of appointing a person or Corporation in Shanghai in the Republic of China to act in conjunction with him and under his control and as his Agent for the purpose of carrying out such liquidation.

2. That the Conditional Agreement submitted to the Meeting for the Amalgamation of this Company with THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED of the complete undertaking, business goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to members of this Company (other than THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED) of Two shares of THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED of the nominal value of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) each credited as fully paid up in respect of each and every complete share held by such members of this Company respectively, be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized pursuant to Section One hundred and eighty five of the Companies Ordinance One thousand nine hundred and eleven to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidator may think expedient.

N.B.—A copy of the said Conditional Agreement may be inspected at any time during business hours at the Registered Office of the Company, Powell's Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, and at the office of Messrs. DEACON, HARRISON and SHERRIFF, No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central, and also at the Solicitors to this Company and also at the Shanghai Office of the Company, No. 14, Kinkiang Road, Shanghai.

3. That the aforesaid shares of THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED shall be allotted to such aforesaid members who are on the Register of Shareholders of this Company on the date of the confirmation by this Company of the said Conditional Agreement.

4. That the shares of THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED to be allotted under the said Conditional Agreement to such aforesaid members of this Company will participate in all dividends declared by THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED in respect of the financial year ending 31st December, 1923, *pari passu* with the existing issued shares ("Old") of THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

5. That the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized to give such consent as may be necessary to the name of THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED being changed to "THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS LIMITED."

SHOULD THE ABOVE RESOLUTIONS be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting to be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st DAY OF OCTOBER, 1923, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolutions as Special Resolutions accordingly.

NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that Registered Shareholders of this Company may attend the above mentioned Meeting and vote thereat in person or by Proxy provided that all Proxies and the Powers of Attorney (if any) under which the same are signed are deposited duly stamped at the Head Office of the Company (namely the Registered Office of the Company at Powell's Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong aforesaid) not less than Twenty-four hours before the time fixed for holding the said Meeting.

Any Proxies or Powers of Attorney not deposited in accordance with the above provisions will not be available for use at the said Meeting.

Dated the 18th day of September, 1923.
 By Order of the Board,
WALTER J. HAWKER,
 Secretary.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, the 10th, and MONDAY, the 11th NOVEMBER, 1923, weather permitting.
 Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at the Race Course, HONGKONG CLUB and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.
 Entries will CLOSE on SATURDAY, 27th OCTOBER, 1923. [1443]

JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE DISASTER.

HONGKONG RELIEF FUND.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above Fund are open at the following places:—
 HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
 HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
 CHARITABLE BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
 MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA.
 INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
 NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
 HONGKONG CLUB.
 Cheques should be made out to the Order of the Japanese Earthquake Disaster Hongkong Relief Fund.

By Order,
D. K. BLAIR,
 Secretary.
 HONGKONG RELIEF COMMITTEE.
 Hongkong, 10th September, 1923. [1897]

DANCING.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

THE BAND.

H.M.S. "DIOMEDE".

Will Play at the above Hotel on SATURDAY, the 20th INSTANT.

DANCING—8.15 P.M. [1445]

"TIT-BITS" interests and amuses readers the world over. It is a household word wherever the English language is spoken. Thirteen shillings per annum ensures the regular arrival to your door every week. "Tit-Bits" is familiarly known as the "Green" Un. Remittances should be sent to GEORGE NEWNES Ltd., 5, Southampton Street, Strand, LONDON W.C. 2.

TO LET.

GODOWN at KENNEDY TOWN.

Apply
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
 Prince's Building.
 [1423]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—One Room on Fifth Floor.

Apply
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

HUGO STINNES LINEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ADOLF VON BAYER"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered on Friday, the 26th October, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, the 25th Oct., at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. All Claims must reach us before Wednesday, the 21st October, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hong Kong, 18th October, 1923. [1443]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER

"CALEDONIA"

ARRIVED HONGKONG on 16th OCTOBER, 1923.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, PORTSAID, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including day of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 18th October, 1923. [1445]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A, CHATER ROAD (2nd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed. Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 802.

HOLD their MONTHLY MEETINGS at the UNION ORANGE HALL, Kennedy Road, the FIRST MONDAY in Each Month.

PRECEPTORY.

The Imperial Grand Black Chapter of the British Commonwealth No. 801, EASTERN STAR, hold their Meetings at the same Hall the SECOND MONDAY of Each Month. Anyone interested should apply at the above Hall. [1401]

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

I, GEORGE THOMAS MONEY, EDKINS, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that in consequence of the Change of Ownership, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "SONG HOI," of Hai-phong, of gross tonnage 5,284.15 tons, register tonnage 3,085.46 tons, heretofore owned by P. A. LAPICQUE & Co., for the permission to change her Name to "TAI WAY FOONG," and to have her registered in the New Name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by me. Any objections to the proposed Change of Name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this Advertisement. Dated at Victoria, Hongkong, this day of October, 1923. (Signed) G. T. EDKINS. [1437]

NAVY LEAGUE BALL.

Under the Patronage of

ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR LEVESON, K.C.B.
 (In Aid of War Charities)

Will be held at

THE CITY HALL,

on

FRIDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1923,

at 9.30 P.M.

TICKETS (5s each), Obtainable from the LADIES' COMMITTEE, MOUTRIE'S, ANDERSON'S and THE ENGINEER'S INSTITUTE. [1269]

BOWERN & CO.,

No. 8, MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Members British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai), Mr. T. W. BOWERN, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Incorporated by Royal Charter, London.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND SHIPBROKERS.

For the Purchase, Sale and Charter of Vessels of any Tonnage, Passenger and/or Cargo, New and/or Old, with delivery China at Very Low Prices.

SALVAGE OPERATIONS, MARINE SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS, COAL MERCHANTS.

FREIGHT BROKERS, METAL MERCHANTS, Machinery For Sale, New and Old in First Class Condition.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, SHARE-BROKERS (Members Shanghai Share-Brokers Association).

Sole Agents for CHINA:—

GREEN'S PATENT ANCHORS.

SARUM WARE & Co., Ltd. (Sheffield), High-Class Steel Manufacturers (Tank Brand).

Catalogues and Price-Lists on application. (Enquiries Welcomed).

Cable Address: BOWERN, Shanghai.

Codes: Bentley's, Scott's, A.B.C. 6th Edition and Improved.

THEATRE ROYAL

ONE NIGHT ONLY

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29th.

GRAND VIOLIN RECITAL

BY

JASCHA HEIFETZ,

THE WORLD-RENOUNDED VIOLINIST.

BOOKING OFFICE AT MOUTRIE'S ON

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15th.

PRICES—Stalls and Circle... 8s.

Unreserved... 4s and 3s.

[1421]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for

Burns—XL, XS, 880, YL

FOR SALE—MOUTRIE PIANO in Excellent Condition, Price \$280. (Cost \$510, New in 1919). Owner leaving Colony. Apply Box No. Y.J., c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [1123]

INTIMATION

E

WHISKY

THE OLD FAVOURITE.

A CHOICE BLEND

of

The Very Finest Old

Scotch Whiskies

is now being bottled

at Leith, Scotland

By

Messrs. Macdonald & Muir

and a Label to that

effect is affixed to the

back of each bottle.

Established 1841.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 20TH, 1923.

OVERTAXATION.

We confess we are unable to follow the official argument against the claim made by the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK and the Hon. Mr. A. R. LOWE that the state of the Colony's finances justifies a reduction of taxation. Both members suggested the reduction, if not the total abolition, of the duties imposed on tobacco and liquors. We need hardly remind the reader that these duties do not represent the latest "hen roost" visited by the Government in its quest of more revenue. We have had the increased Stamp Duties since then. But two reasons were advanced for the abolition or reduction of the Liquor and Tobacco duties. The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK advocated it because these duties violate the old free trade traditions of the port, while the Hon. Mr. LOWE said he "wanted to see the Government keep their word." The hon. member did not say what this "word" was, but so far as we are able to recall, these taxes were imposed in order to establish equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. Therefore, we suppose, the argument is that this equilibrium is now more than obtained, the Colony being in the fortunate position of having surplus balances amounting to something like fifteen or sixteen million dollars. The Hon. Mr. LOWE described the situation as one of "legalised robbery by over-taxation." We do not see how this contention can be dismissed as a "joke" when the Government's published financial statements go to prove that it is a solid fact. What is the official reply? We can sympathise with the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S remark that it is hardly fair to throw a lot of figures at his head without any warning, and it may be hoped that when the Government has properly digested the argument of the figures

which the Hon. Mr. LOWE presented that an opportunity may be found to raise this question again, long before the next Budget comes before the Council. The COLONIAL SECRETARY'S unpremeditated reply rather conveyed the suggestion that these large balances had accrued from the vagaries of exchange and other unexpected windfalls. When, however, we have the Government furnishing, for example, the information that the Public Works Department last year actually spent very little more than fifty per cent. of the money voted for public works, it is obvious how these large surplus balances are built up. That was clearly a case of over-taxation to the tune of more than three million dollars. And the Government apparently condones this by the plea that "there is good reason to build up reserves and to build up a steady revenue." The "good reason" referred to is the expected heavy reduction in the opium revenue and in land sales. So far as opium is concerned, its probable extinction has been given as a reason for all the new taxation of the last seven or eight years, but actually we have seen that revenue growing beyond all expectations. If the Colony's surplus funds continue to grow during the lifetime of the Opium Monopoly as they have grown in the last few years, the next generation of residents in the Colony ought to be able not only to abolish the liquor and tobacco taxes, but to revert to a 10 per cent. assessment as well! But why should we be over-taxed for the benefit of our successors?

Reas-Admiral MacLachlan, C.B. and several other British naval officers are proceeding home on the P. & O. steamer *Karnala*.
 Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Simons and family passed through the Colony from Shanghai en route to London by the P. & O. steamer *Karnala*.
 Among the passengers who left by the N.Y.K. Australian liner *Fushino Maru* yesterday were Sir John and Lady Randles, Mr. W. R. de C. Mansfield, Mr. E. Grant Smith and Mrs. W. Jackson and daughter.
 Hunan, we are informed, is wholeheartedly supporting Sir Robert Ho Tung's proposal for a Round-table Conference as a solution to the internal dissension in the country. The Educational Association, Chamber of Commerce, Agricultural Association, Lawyers Association and Workmen's and Labourers' Guilds have written endorsing the plan and urging its early realization.

The annual statement of the Hongkong Centre of St. John's Ambulance Association shows that during the period extending from October 1st, 1922, to September 30th last, 123 persons were instructed in first aid and 92 passed, and in home nursing the number instructed was 16, of whom 15 passed. The Hongkong Centre was started in 1889 and during its existence 1,407 have been instructed in first aid, of whom 1,231 passed; in home nursing 289 have been instructed and 283 passed; and in home hygiene 6 have been instructed and 5 passed. The awards to end of September 1923 have been: Medallions, 95; labels, 15; pendants, 7. Mr. E. Ralphs is the hon. secretary and treasurer of the local centre.

BAND CONCERT LAST NIGHT.

A SUCCESSFUL EVENING.

A further open air concert was held on the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps Parade ground yesterday evening. The audience was a large one, and displayed its appreciation of an excellent programme in an uncertain manner. The band of the King's Regiment was in attendance and gave some delightful interpretations during the evening. The band will be missed when it leaves Hongkong, for it has been the backbone of many a successful entertainment in Hongkong. Mrs. G. A. Clements, a soprano of no little merit, and Mr. A. Ryda Lay, a baritone with a fine range were the soloists. Mrs. Clements' rendering of Sanderson's "Valley of laughter" was a delightful piece of work, and her interpretation of Bond's "Just a wearying for you" was no less so. Mr. Lay gave a fine and powerful interpretation of that very old favourite "Shipmate Mine." The pipers of the Scottish company of the Defence Corps were in attendance, and those who appreciate the music of the pipes, their renderings were the best portion of the programme. Mr. George Grimbie acted as accompanist.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THRU-VOX REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PEKING DIPLOMATIC INCIDENT.

EXPLANATIONS ACCEPTED.

Peking, October 19th.

The Tien Chung-yu incident is officially reported settled.

The Chinese state that the mandates were issued in the wrong order. Kao Ling Wei takes the responsibility and says the mandate promoting Tien Chung-yu should have been issued first, and then the mandate accepting his resignation, but the printing office issued them wrongly.

A Presidential mandate has now been issued reversing the order of the mandates.

The Diplomatic Body has accepted these explanations.

THE CAPTIVE LADY MISSIONARIES.

"BANDITS READY TO NEGOTIATE."

Kaifengfu, October 18th.

Lushan bandits are ready to negotiate for the release of the captive lady missionaries but there is no local official of sufficient authority to accept the terms; hence negotiations are delayed.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN CHINA.

New York, October 19th.

Frederick Wulsh shortly goes to Peking to organise a trip to Kweichow where the National Geographical Society hopes to discover among non-Chinese tribes the prototypes of the American Indian, the East Indian and the Negro.

A REPORT DENIED.

London, October 18th.

The Duff Development Co. deny that any award of compensation has yet been made.

JAPANESE LABOUR IN CANADA.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

London, October 18th.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has dismissed the appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada in an action to which the Attorney-General of British Columbia and the Attorney-General of Canada are parties, relating to the employment of Japanese labour in the Dominion of Canada.

The Judicial Committee held that the British Columbia Act passed in April 1921, enabling the restriction of employment of Oriental labour, was contrary to the provisions of the Treaty of 1913 between His Majesty King George V. and the Emperor of Japan, and, further, is conflicted with the British North America Act.

ADVERTISING IS A TRADE ESSENTIAL.

OPPORTUNITIES IN JAPAN.

London, October 18th.

Sir Edward Crowe, addressing the members of the Aldwych Club on the subject of trade opportunities in Japan in consequence of the earthquake, said the British Embassy and the Department of Overseas Trade were prepared to help, but it was advertising and the skill of manufacturers and salesmen, together with the quality of their goods, which would be the determining factor.

CANADIAN CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Ottawa, October 18th.

Mr. J. E. Featherstone, Secretary to the Ministry of Interior, has been appointed Controller of Chinese Immigration, with headquarters at Hongkong.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE AND SINGAPORE.

PLAN ATTACKED BY "DAILY MAIL."

LONDON, October 18th.

It is reported that the Imperial Conference yesterday deliberated on the Singapore scheme. The *Daily Mail* strongly attacks the plan on the ground that there is need for economy and avoiding friction with Japan who had recently given every evidence of a sincere desire for peace, and for whom the nation still feels a real affection. The paper declares that, at best, if trouble comes with Japan we shall have provided another Kinohow.

EARLIER CABLES.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

NAVAL DEFENCE AND WIRELESS.

LONDON, October 18th.

The Economic Conference this morning continued its discussion of the report of the Imperial Shipping Board, and passed a resolution thanking the Board for its services to the Empire.

The afternoon was devoted by the conference to a technical discussion of naval defence, at the Admiralty, also to committee work on wireless and communications generally, following Sir L. Worthington Evans' speech.

LATEST CABLES.

SOUTH AFRICAN LOAN.

UNDERWRITING PROCEEDING.

LONDON, October 18th.

Underwriting is proceeding of the Union of South Africa's £9,000,000 loan issued at 6½ and bearing five per cent. interest. The loan is redeemable 1933-34.

EARLIER CABLES.

PAPAYUS' SPLENDID GALLOP.

NEW YORK, October 18th.

Papyrus showed good speed in a trial this morning in a final long-distance gallop before Saturday's race. Ridden by Donoghue, the horse covered a mile in ninety-eight and three-fifths seconds, and nine furlongs in a hundred and eleven and two-fifths. The horse was never fully extended, and critical observers are unanimous that it is the most impressive performance shown by either candidate.

LATEST CABLES.

EVEN MONEY PAPYRUS.

NEW YORK, October 18th.

Following Papyrus' good trial yesterday, the betting, which a week ago was 3 to 1 against Papyrus is now even. The trainer of Zev states that his charge is in splendid fettle.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN AMERICA.

HIS HEALTH IMPROVED.

CHICAGO, October 18th.

Mr. Lloyd George has improved, and resumed his tour. He has gone to Springfield, Illinois, to place a wreath on Lincoln's tomb.

A TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN.

SPRINGFIELD (Illinois), Oct. 18th.

Mr. Lloyd George, bareheaded, deposited a wreath on Lincoln's tomb, inscribed: "With humble and reverent homage to the memory of one of the world's greatest men."

THE MARK.

LONDON, October 18th.

Marks have now reached from 38 to 42 milliards to the pound sterling.

UNREST IN GERMANY.

SAXON PREMIER TALKS OF AN ILLEGAL ARMY.

BERLIN, October 18th.

There were remarkable scenes in the Saxon Diet when the Premier, Herr Zeigner, in a speech, declared it was a fact that the Reich had an illegal army. He said many of these illegal organisations in the neighbourhood of Berlin would have attempted a rising at the beginning of October but were prevented by the Prussian police. They had been training from four to six weeks this summer at Koenigsbrueck and hundreds of thousands of their members had lately been enrolled in the Reichswehr and armed. The Kautzke knew these things and would put an end to them.

A member of the People's Party retorted accusing Herr Zeigner of open treachery. A tumult by the Communists followed whereupon the Nationalists walked from the House.

BAYARIAN AND SAXON GOVERNMENTS DISAGREE.

BERLIN, October 18th.

The difference between the Imperial and Saxon Governments, which were exacerbated by General Mueller's peremptory decrees, have now extended to a quarrel between Saxony and Bavaria. The former has announced its intention of changing its Charge d'Affaires at Munich, whilst the Bavarian Government has refused to recognise his successor as long as Communists are included in the Saxon Cabinet. Bavaria has also recalled its Minister from Dresden.

MORE FOOD DISTURBANCES.

BERLIN, October 18th.

Food disturbances in Mannheim culminated in the police yesterday evening firing and killing seven and wounding many other rioters. A party of demonstrators was hemmed in between German police and French soldiers on the Neckar bridge, and a great number were wounded. Sixty were arrested.

PANEL DOCTORS ON STRIKE. THEY REFUSE TO ARBITRATE.

LONDON, October 18th.

A crisis has developed in the State medical insurance system. The Minister of Health's rejection of the panel doctors' request for arbitration on his offer to reduce their fee by a shilling, to 8/6, has led to a private meeting of doctors from all over Britain in London today, convened by the Insurance Acts Committee of the British Medical Association. Two hundred were present at the meeting, and unanimously rejected the offer. This is expected to lead to the resignation of the doctors, who are credited with the intention to launch their own medical service. Approved societies yesterday decided to resist any call on their funds beyond the fee of 7/3.

ARMS SMUGGLING.

BIG SEIZURE ON THE "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND."

Sergeant Carey of the Water Police seized on board the s.s. *President Cleveland*, early yesterday morning, a large quantity of arms and ammunition which he found in the steerage in a number of unclaimed passengers' trunks. The following is an approximate list of the haul made:

One shot gun.
Five revolvers.
Seven automatic pistols.
Nearly 3,000 rounds of ammunition of various calibres.

MORE SEIZURES OF STEAMERS.

FIREARMS, AMMUNITION AND DYNAMITE.

Chief Preventive Officer Clark and number of Chinese Revenue Officers raided the s.s. *Kat Sing*, a small Wuchow steamer, early yesterday morning, and found secreted in the paneling of a cabin on the bridge deck four automatics, one revolver and 400 rounds of ammunition. Earlier in the night the Revenue Officers searched the s.s. *Tai Yung Wah*, and in the crew's quarters seized five cases of dynamite, a large quantity of percussion caps and several coils of fuse.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S REVIEW.

AUTHORITY: WEAKER SINCE THE WAR.

Lord Birkenhead delivered an address to the Canadian Bar Association in Montreal on "International Law as the Great War has left it."

Until the month of August, 1914, it was generally, though not quite completely, true that the civilized nations of the world had, over a long period of time, combined to increase the authority of international law. Indeed, from the days of Grotius there had, until ten years ago, been discernible a hardening tendency upon the "legal" side of a body of doctrine which never, of course, could, except metaphorically, be called law at all.

Twenty-five years ago I wrote a small work upon the subject of international law, in which I attempted a definition of that science. To-day it would be necessary that I should rewrite it. To-day I should define international law as that body of doctrine which civilized nations, until quite recently, had believed to be binding upon them with a force and authority comparable to that which in their own systems is conceded to their own law. This definition, of which I sorrowfully record my own conviction that it is neither cynical nor pessimistic, suggests some sombre observations. Hundreds of years have passed since the great pioneers addressed themselves to a Herculean task—hundreds of years of Christianity and civilization; and yet to-day the cruel and poignant truth confronts him who cares to understand the truth that the Great War very nearly demonstrated the bankruptcy of that system which had been laboriously and painfully compiled by the humanitarian and intellectual effort of centuries. The most familiar and elementary weakness of international law had, of course, always been that it formally recognized in war a permitted system of litigation. Implicit in this recognition was that the result of such a war, whatever its moral quality, possessed, even if by usurpation, the function of the Judge. And accordingly, a nation which put its quarrel to the hazard of the sword established its legal, as apart from its moral, position by its successful employment. This was the reason which led the cynical, unscrupulous, but powerful mind of Bismarck to pour constant contempt upon international law and its professors.

And now the argument founded upon international law, he cried, and I will find you a professor to answer it. And so the nation which worshipped in the world of abstract thought Treitschke, and in the world of action Bismarck, grew intelligently contemptuous of a creed which performed admitted that success constituted immorality. And so there arose in Europe a Power calculating, reckless, unscrupulous, which laughed at the Hague Conferences while it attended them; which looked only to the sharpness of its sword and to the disciplined strength of its great battalions.

THE GERMAN EXAMPLE.

In the year 1914, all those who counted intellectually and politically in Germany were secretly laughing at international law and all that it involved. And the tragic commentary cannot be omitted that the inherent and unavoidable weakness of this body of doctrine almost justified them in the view which they took. For had Germany won the war what would have happened? She would have dictated peace. I should imagine, at Buckingham Palace, for the *recluse* of this *maison* would, on the whole, have been greater than that of Versailles. And, anyhow, she had enjoyed this once already. She would have rewritten on a new map the outlines of a new world. And all this she would have done with complete impunity. And, inasmuch as the strong have many friends, she would have found apologists and defenders in every neutral country of the world. She would have conquered by the agency of poison gas by sinking hospital ships; by breaking almost every hitherto observed convention of war; by converting the sea into a holocaust of murder; and by a public declaration of the doctrine of dreadfulness. The triumph of Germany, in other words, would have involved the destruction and the disruption of international law as the whole world had understood that law until the month of August, 1914.

But Germany did not win the war. Though all those dark and doubtful months had sustained ourselves by the belief that the defeat of Germany would mark the downfall of an outlook upon public law at once so immoral and so destructive. Has it done so? Can any dispassionate observer, examining with cool survey the present outlook of international law as it stands to-day as it was in 1914? Central Europe is dissolving before our eyes into anarchy. It would exceed the purpose of this lecture to analyse and determine the responsibility. We are more concerned to appraise facts than to distribute praise or blame. And the facts, however disillusioning, stare us in the face. Every nation which, under the terms of the Treaty of Peace, has obtained less than that to which it conceived itself entitled is simply waiting an opportunity to get more. Nearly every vital preclusion of the various Hague conferences was violated in the Great War, and no step has been taken, or can very easily be taken, for restoring that which, for want of a better term, I must describe as their authority. The late Mr. Hall, in a preface to the last edition but one of his learned and sagacious work upon the subject of international law, indulged in a gloomy prediction, which events have very fully justified. He predicted that the next war would be fought with a degree of unscrupulous savagery which had not been known since the Middle Ages. He was right.

If we could persuade ourselves that the defeat of Germany, the principal employer of those methods, had ended them for ever, the mischief, in point of time, would be finite, and in point of consequence curable. But, unhappily, we have no such security. It is, on the whole, worth while to face facts, however disagreeable and naked those facts may be. The truth is that when the nations of the world spring to arms, when the glittering counter of world dominion is placed at the hazard, all the boasted veneer of our civilization is swiftly dissipated, and we still revert, as man reverted long ago, to the state of society which Mr. London so vividly portrayed in his book "Before Adam." Does any sane person now believe that, if another war should ever emerge, a nation which sees victory or defeat depending almost upon the throw of a coin will neglect any instrument of destruction, however devastating, the employment of which promises success and all that success brings? And indeed, I myself have always thought that the nice distinctions drawn by various Hague Conferences between permissible and non-permissible instruments of destruction were as artificial that they could not support the harsh test of modern warfare.

SUBMARINES AND POISON GAS.

Let me give an illustration, in order to see precisely where international law stands to-day. The unlimited submarine warfare carried on by Germany did as much to brand her with indelible infamy as any crime which she committed. Germany was defeated, and her fleet lies rotting in the green depths of Scapa Flow. With her defeat it might have been supposed that the judgment of the whole world had been finally and for all time delivered upon the method of warfare so inhumane and so murderous. "Has it?" Are we sure to-day that, if a world war broke out to-morrow in which Great Britain was involved, the same submarine weapon would not be employed to our hurt? Is it not, on the contrary, a fact that every competent Admiralty in the world is at this moment preparing its plans upon the basis that the German menace will be renewed, if not by Germany, then by another? How are we, then, who, up to the present, have counted ourselves as writers and authorities on international law to describe the legality of submarine warfare? Are we to say that it is legal or that it is illegal? And if we pronounce it to be illegal, are we, none the less, to proceed upon the basis that it will be recurrent, and that we must guard against it or perish?

A further illustration may be attempted. The last war ushered in the employment of poison gases. In comparison with the physical consequences of many gases, actual and potential, the nice refinements of The Hague Conferences become obsolete, and, if the subject were not too tragical, they would also become humorous. What are the chemists of the "disappointed" nations doing at this moment? Are they caring about The Hague Conferences of the past or The Hague Conferences of the future? Is there any particular form of chemical horribleness from which Germany would recoil if she could destroy the French Army of Occupation on the Ruhr? Are we quite sure in the Temple of Truth from which weapons we should ourselves recoil if we were Germans and the French were in occupation, and perhaps not a merely temporary occupation, of the Ruhr? Have even the most skillful chemists finally exploited the destructive effects of new chemicals? Are new Hague Conferences to continue to prescribe expensive bullets and register preclusions upon the use of chemicals which hardly any nation in the world has any intention of obeying?

I am fully conscious that the whole tenor of my observations is one of gloomy presage to the future of civilization, but my counsel, such as it is, has no value if it be not frankly and honestly given. There was, indeed, a dream, affording to sanguine minds the prospect of a golden hope, when President Wilson held out the assurance that the United States of America would adhere to a League of Nations which could have made international law a reality and armed its precepts with a sanction. I myself, unfortunately, have not a sanguine mind, or at least not an over-sanguine one, and I never for one moment believed that President Wilson would be successful in inducing the American people to undertake responsibilities alien to its traditions, and only with great difficulty to be reconciled with its interests.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Who, for instance, with the claim to be moral at large, could have supposed that the United States of America would have submitted to the League of Nations for imperative decision the question of Japanese immigration in her Western provinces? It is a very noble thing to be an idealist; but it is, on the whole, more useful to be a realist. If the League of Nations had been practicable in the sense that the United States of America would have done everything necessary to make it a success, in the sense, to be more precise, that the United States of America would have contributed her share of the military and naval force necessary to enforce its decisions—a fair opportunity would at least have been given to a dazzling experiment. Then, and then only, might international law have become law in the only sense in which any law is law. But even so, I hesitate, while I would have welcomed the experiment, to predict with complete conviction that it would have succeeded. Would immunity, even so, have been attainable in any grave decision which required instruments of coercion? And, in a supreme clash of nations and of interests, would anything else have happened except that a new world war would have developed with alignments more clearly defined?

My conclusions, therefore, though sombre, are, I believe, sensible and cautious. Mankind is a combative animal.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

INDEPENDENT LABOUR.

BRITISH POLICY AND RUSSIA.

British Foreign Policy and Russia was the subject of an address on September 11th to the members of the Independent Labour party's summer school at Hoddlesdon by Mr. E. F. Wise, who is the British secretary of the Russian Co-operative Societies. Mr. Wise defined the main objective of the foreign policy of any British Government to be peace and the securing of such conditions abroad as would safeguard the industrial prosperity of Great Britain. Apart from the Ruhr question there still remained one fundamental cause of unsettlement in Europe in the lack of friendly relations between many of the Western nations and Russia. For Great Britain this was politically and economically disastrous. In Asia the absence of a friendly settlement with Russia was a danger to peace. In Europe, Russia undoubtedly desired a peaceful settlement and the renewal of complete relations with ourselves and other Powers. Whatever may have been the case three or four years ago, Russia now desired peace above all things. For her war would mean a setback to all the progress and effort in the direction of economic reorganisation of the past three years. Our need of peace and a real settlement on the Continent of Europe was based on the same interests and the same desires as that of Russia. Economically, even if the Ruhr question was settled, no stable basis for European prosperity (on which our own prosperity and employment mainly depends) could be found until Russia again fulfilled her normal function of providing half the food required for Central Europe in return for a secure and growing market for European manufactured goods. On a top-sided basis with Europe dependent on high-priced American food-stuffs, for which she could only pay by debasing her currency, the recovery of the exchange and normal conditions of trade were impossible.

For the United Kingdom the re-opening of Russian markets on the largest scale possible was essential if the unemployment rate was to diminish and not increase during the coming winter. Old markets were closing owing to increasing industrial activity in the Colonies and the growing competition of the United States of America, but the Russian market was capable of immediate and immense expansion. Russia required just those goods which the industrialism of Western Europe could not now market, and she could pay for them in just those foodstuffs and raw materials which the Continent of Europe found it difficult to buy from America.

NEED OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

Russia now recognised her dependence on world markets and her need of foreign capital and credits if her agricultural industry was to be rapidly restored. The need of credits was no new factor in the Russian situation. Previous to the war the peasant was financed mainly from abroad, for he bought his machinery on two or three years' credits and often sold his grain before it was reaped. His need now of credits was much greater than ever, and he could only obtain them abroad. That country which could finance him would obtain a paramount position in what was destined to be the greatest outlet for the produce of European industries. Not only, therefore, was the Labour demand for credits under the Export Credits Act and other schemes justified by the immediate need of providing employment for British unemployed, it would also be the greatest step possible at this moment in the direction of safeguarding the industrial prosperity of the next few years. Russia anyhow was rapidly recovering. Without credits, progress would continue, even though not at the pace otherwise attainable. With credits there was no doubt at all that an absolutely safe business, lines Russia could place, and British manufacturers could accept orders on such a scale as to make an appreciable difference to the employment situation. Further, the effect would be felt indirectly in the stimulation of trade between Russia and other European countries, and between other European countries and the United Kingdom. The policy, therefore, that should be adopted was first to accept the repeated Russian offers to negotiate a general peaceful settlement, and, secondly, to use the position in which we found ourselves as the only country in Europe with financial resources sufficient to help Russia and to assist as rapid a development as possible of the Russian market. The present position was anomalous and indefensible. We were not at war, but we were not at peace with Russia. We could not hope to improve our relations with her by keeping her at arm's length, nor could we expect to come to better terms when she became strong and no longer needed our help, as now when our friendly assistance would be of value and would be welcomed.

The subsequent discussion was held in private.

The world still holds precious and incalculable prizes for those who have the will to conquer and the manhood to put all to the hazard; men will still be found in those nations willing to die. And so the survival of the fit and the elimination of the unfit will still proceed. All that, we, who call ourselves international lawyers, can hope to do is to carry in hands a pleasant and a torch of Grotius, and preach to the indifferent world the creed that in the long run violence and illegality do not pay. That to a nation the white eschewer of unadmitted morality is as priceless as to an individual, and that the Sermon on the Mount was not the idle chatter of a thoughtless Man.

LABOUR AND THE EMPIRE.

WHITE SETTLERS IN THE TROPICS.

At the summer school of the Independent Labour Party at Hoddlesdon on September 11th, Mr. J. Sturt, L.C.C., read a paper on "Labour and the Empire," in the course of which he said that if Labour attained to power it would not be able to ignore the Empire. A Labour Prime Minister would have to submit to his Majesty the names of two persons for the posts of Indian and Colonial Secretaries. Moreover, the Prime Minister would find that not only the co-operation of these two Ministers, but of the Foreign Secretary as well. They might be opposed to imperialism, they might reject the theory that trade followed flag, but they had got to admit that the Empire was a great fact, that its existence brought with it certain responsibilities and difficulties, and Labour would certainly be cowardly if it refused to shoulder them. Mr. Sturt went on to point out the difficulties in the way. He reminded his hearers that in 1918 the Australian Labour party adopted as a plank in its programme a declaration for complete Australian self-government. The British Labour party had also declared that they had sympathy with the project of Imperial federations in so far as they implied submission to a common Imperial Legislature wielding coercive power. They might, therefore, regard the creation of a super-Parliament in the British Empire as outside the realm of practical politics unless the populations of the various nations approached equality, or (b) they all ceased to be democratic in their attitude to absolutism. The South African Government a few years back proposed certain Labour leaders. A great protest was made by British Labour. If this had occurred when a Labour Government was in power in Great Britain could it have forced the South African Government to recant? They had to admit that it could not. They might object to the law and by friendly remonstrance endeavour to get it altered, but beyond that they could not go. They had to encourage conferences as frequently as possible between the responsible Ministers in the self-governing States so as to get a common measure of legislation on agreed matters. If we maintained this free co-operation the experiment would be a success. If we attempted any other way, although sometimes it meant that we agreed to differ, the experiment would fail. Labour could have no doubt as to its policy in regard to the Dependencies and mandated territories. It accepted in the letter and the spirit the obligations of trusteeship, and no amount of raving on the part of white settlers anxious to make money should deflect it from this path. The Socialist policy should be directed to develop the capacity of the coloured races to the fullest extent in the tropical and sub-tropical regions. White settlers should be encouraged to migrate when they so desired to the colonies. In the tropics they should be simple teachers and leaders. They should also be traders, but not exploiters.

KILTS AND BAGPIPES.

The Highland gatherings give the Scots and their visitors recurrent opportunities of appreciating the national dress and the national music. To all spectators the dress and, to most, the music appeal with a peculiar quality of romance. Other peoples have a national dress; but nowhere else, we suspect, is it so proudly flaunted as in Scotland. Other peoples have the bagpipe; but the Scots have known how to draw from it the emotional effects of sound. The triumph of the Scottish bagpipe music can never be apprehended by a stranger. To a Scot who is well instructed, every pibroch, for instance, tells a definite story of some ancient fray or noble deed or woful loss, and the new military marches are composed on much the same epic and narrative form. But rare is the visitor to Scotland who does not find himself queerly moved by the triumph of the pibroch, the profound anguish of the pibroch, the "useful" for Scottish archaeologists to object as they are ready to do, that both the tradition and the details of the Highland dress have been corrupted; that the kilts are properly nothing more than the hanging ends of the plaid; that tartan must not be hunting, fighting dress as a whole emphasis, when they hear of ancient wildmen, when they see the Highlanders to have been a cultivated and peace-loving people, who like the small States of ancient Greece, were impelled to occasional enmity by geographical conditions. In spite of the purists, Scotland and her visitors continue to regard the dress and the music as the true symbols of Scottish nationality; and, since the history and the character of the Highlands are full of romance, the romance of mountain and forest, the romance of lost causes and impossible loyalties, the music and the dress preserve a colour and flavour into life which is becoming inevitably drabber in its external manifestations. Certainly the Englishman does nothing to decorate modern life. It was not always so. But a few years ago, when he was instantly recognizable abroad, not only by his check suit and his whiskers (these unmistakable signs have crumpled in again only this week in Mrs. Pavlova's ballet, *The Fairy Doll*), but by a peculiar newness and individuality of character, evidence of which is scattered broadcast over the modern and travels of past times. Nowadays the Englishman seems to be as shy of betraying his nationality as the Scot at home is proud of revealing his. He has no national dress, no national music. Once civilized, he has the folly of jeering at the ways of the foreigner, he appears almost to apologize for being English. Explanations of this shyness are many. Some ascribe it to his composite origin, others to his lack of artistic feeling, others again to an uneasy self-consciousness. And there are not wanting voices to declare that the Englishman of modesty, but a pride too deep and sacred for expression. This may be pleaded in the balance that, though his national consciousness is faintly alive, it does not prevent him from adopting and perhaps a little emulating those who make national dress, music and decorative, as do the Scots—Finch.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

'N. J. CLUB'
SCOTCHThe "Peg"
pre-eminent
since
1745OBTAINABLE FROM
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS*This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745,
a great reputation amongst connoisseurs
for its mellow flavour, and still maintains
a world-wide international quality.*A Precious Balm
of Magical Curative Power
in CUTS - WOUNDS - SORES
PILES - ULCERS &c.
Zam-BukFREE FROM
ALL ANIMAL FATS

AGENTS: Wakefield & Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

The ideal material for Hot climates.
For roofs, partitions & ceilingsIt is light & strong.
It does not conduct heat.
It is practically indestructible.
It does not rust or corrode.
It is insect & vermin proof.We carry large stocks and shall be pleased to quote prices and
give you particulars.

SOLE AGENTS:-

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Telephone C. 1030.

Machinery Dept.

COLGATE'SCleans teeth
the
right way**COLGATE'S**
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

Agents:- HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

'WHIRLWIND'

BRILLIANT, BUT DARING FIRST
NOVEL.

"I loathe with all my soul this cheap
furniture, cheap food, cheap clothes.
There's misery in cheapness."
This is the cry of Jessica, the central
character of "Whirlwind," a remarkable
first novel by E. C. M. Harding (Pun-
nam, 2s. 6d.). The novel is not a book for
the young.

Jessica is the rectory-born, young,
beautiful but calculating and pleasure-
loving wife of Desmond Antrobus, then
a struggling author. She runs away to
a rich and dissolute man after prepar-
ing an excellent dinner for her husband,
sending him the "usual" note while he
eats it.

Love, of a commercial variety, wild
extravagance, and a life of the most hectic
luxury follow, but Jessica keeps her feet
and her head. She eventually settles
down to a comfortable life in Italy; and
then, when she makes a trip to England,
comes Nemesis.

In the meantime, what of Desmond?
When his wife deserted him, out of pique
he turned away from the difficult path of
authorship, entered the family business,
made a fortune, and inherited a
baronetcy.

The crisis of the story comes when,
twenty-three years later, Sir Desmond
Antrobus takes a young man he has met
in Italy to be his private secretary. The
attraction was natural, for the youth turns
out to be his own son, Sir Desmond not
knowing that he has a child at all. The
secretary brings his adoring mother to
England to see him, and a heart-rending
drama begins, to end in tears, conflict,
and a drowned woman.

The Catholic attitude to divorce and
the clash of class are other themes skill-
fully worked into this extraordinary story.

The scene in which Jessica submits her-
self to a depraved lover is a revolting pic-
ture. It emphasises the utter abandon-
ment of the faithless wife; but is the em-
phasis necessary? Libraries have banned
books for less.

Mr. Harding adopts a curious discus-
sive style, and unfolds the intricacies of
Jessica and Desmond as if he were a rather
supercilious lecturer explaining the views
in a magic-lantern show.

There are dozens of sparkling aphorisms
tinged with cynicism. For instance: "A
certain man may yet fall among thieves."
Only nowadays the Good Samaritans rush
by in motor-cars, so can hardly be ex-
pected to notice the poor man in the ditch.

THE FOURTH TERROR

In a letter published recently in our
columns a correspondent quoted a Japa-
nese proverb enumerating, as the four
greatest terrors which Japan is faced by,
earthquakes, drought, fire, and
two strict fatherly disciplines. The
fourth terror ends the list with the fullest
force of paradox. The company it keeps
is eloquent of the calamity attendant upon
excessive departure from the mean in a
relationship which ought to be evenly
compounded of paternal prerogative and
filial piety. The present generation of
English boys, at any rate, cannot com-
plain that they are in danger from this
terror. Severely old-fashioned fathers are
likely rather to say that it is sadly in-
adequate that fatherly discipline has suffered
a serious decay, and that the rising youth
are a pack of unlicked cubs for lack of
it. That there has been a profound
change in the last fifty years cannot be
denied. The mid-Victorian conception of
the status of fathers is as dead as samplers,
texts, anti-macassars, and peg-top
trousers. The boy of those days looked
upon his sire as a remote and unaccount-
able man of worth, to be feared, perhaps
even to be obeyed, but to be lodged if
possible. His attitude towards him was
not unlike that of the frontier savage to-
wards the periodical punitive expedition
coming to interfere unintelligibly with
exuberances which seem to him natural
and harmless. To-day the boy sees in his
father a comrade of riper years, who was
once actually a boy himself and has not
forgotten it, who is interested in a boy's
pursuits and can play a boy's games, but
who will not let him have a word of experi-
ence, contribute a word of wisdom here
and of warning there which saves a deal
of trouble.

But if the son no longer lives under the
shadow of the fourth terror, what of the
father? It seems, indeed, that there has
been a transference of fear. Many a
grown man feels that his mature life is
still a painful story of too strict dis-
cipline. As a boy he looked forward to
mayhap to a time of privilege and
freedom. He finds instead that it brings
restrictions and responsibilities. In the
social sphere, in business, in all the
affairs of life, he is more hemmed in by
regulation, compulsion, and restraint than
ever in the spacious days of boyhood.
The straight, smooth run of his boyish
dreams turns out to be an obstacle race of
hindrances, disappointments, and resus-
tances. There is only one salvation for
him. Under pain of degenerating into a
sullen rebel, kicking vigorously but vainly
against the pricks, he must draw nutri-
ment from thistles and find in the bristling
contrariety of circumstances a food on
which his soul can thrive. He must learn
again, in a different material, the boyish
lesson that chastening may go with love
and stripes with healing. The man who
has that lesson by heart is wiser than
Solomon. Even while his flesh is weak
under the lash of life, discipline his spirit
is willing for the sake of the greater good.
The man so disciplined holds that "we
fall to rise are balled to fight better."
To him difficulties, disappointments, and
even dangers are the very moulds into
which the soft stuff of human nature must
be run if it is ever to harden into high
character and deep resolve. At the height
of his moral stature he will be heartily
ready to welcome each rebuff.

"That turns earth's smoothness rough,
Each thing that bids nor sit nor stand
but go."—*Times*.

A world that was nearly destroyed by
hate is seeking to save itself by hate.—*The
Chief Rabbi*.

A man must be very blind not to see
that a revolt against democracy is already
in being all over the world.—*Dean Inge*.

WEEPING ECZEMA
ON LITTLE GIRLIn Pimples On Chin and
Ears. Cuticura Heals.

"My little girl two years old suf-
fered a great deal from weeping eczema
on her chin and ears. It broke out
in small pimples that filled with a
watery substance and itched and
burned, causing many sleepless
nights. She looked a sight."
"I tried all kinds of remedies but
without results. I began using Cuti-
cure Soap and Cuticura Ointment and
after using three tablets of Cuticura Soap
and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment
she was healed." (Signed) S. Mat-
thewman, 24, Baker's Yard, Thorpe
Hayley, Nr. Rotherham, Yorks, Eng-
land. Use Cuticura for all skin troubles.

Cuticura Soap 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold
throughout the Empire by all Chemists,
Druggists, and Grocers. 7, Beaufort
St., London, E.C.4. Also for sale in all
colonies. Cuticura Soap sheaves without cost.

Universally
Preferred

The particular, fastidious man
of wealth, to whom price is no
object and style everything, the
man to whom economy and long
service is of greatest importance,
and in

**PARIS
GARTERS**

complete satisfaction. For ap-
pearance, style, quality, long
comfortable wear and real econ-
omy Paris Garters stand unex-
celled. No wonder that the
demand for Paris Garters has
spread around the world and is
growing more insistent daily.
Naturally you will be disappointed
if you accept a substitute.
Take none but the genuine Paris
Garters. They are for sale by
good haberdashers everywhere.
Ask for them.

ASTEIN & COMPANY

Makers—Chicago, U. S. A.

Distributors:

Haller & Phipps (Asia), Ltd.
Hong Kong

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29th.

JASCHA HEIFETZ.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Flashes

of the Past

That is Just What Good
Pictures are; They bring the
Past back to Life.

Take Pictures To-day; To-
morrow, and Everyday.

A. TACK & Co.,25, DES VŒUX ROAD,
CENTRAL.

LONDON SELLING AGENTS

**TEA, INDIGO,
FIBRES,
BRISTLES,
OILSEED,
HIDES & SKINS,
RUBBER, DRUGS,
COTTON, WOOL,
UREA, MICA,
GUM, AND
GENERA
PRODUCE**

Sold on com-
mission in British
and Continental
Markets.
Samples valued.
Best ports for
consignment in-
dicated.

KEYMER, SON & CO.,
(Import Dept.) Whitefriars, London
Telegrams: "Keymer, London" Est. 1844.**IVETARZO**

TRIAL BOTTLE OFFERED FREE BY MAIL. POSTAGE
PAID. 100% GUARANTEE. 100% REFUND.
DOUGLAS E. CLERK'S PILLS FOR THE
TREATMENT OF ALL THE DISEASES OF THE
URINARY TRACT. INVALUABLE FOR DIABETES, GRAVEL,
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, CALCULI, AND ALL THE
DISEASES OF THE URINARY TRACT. PRICE 1s. 6d. PER
BOTTLE. 100% GUARANTEE. 100% REFUND.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSHARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1921.

Revised by the Members.

PRICE 1s. 6d. per copy.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

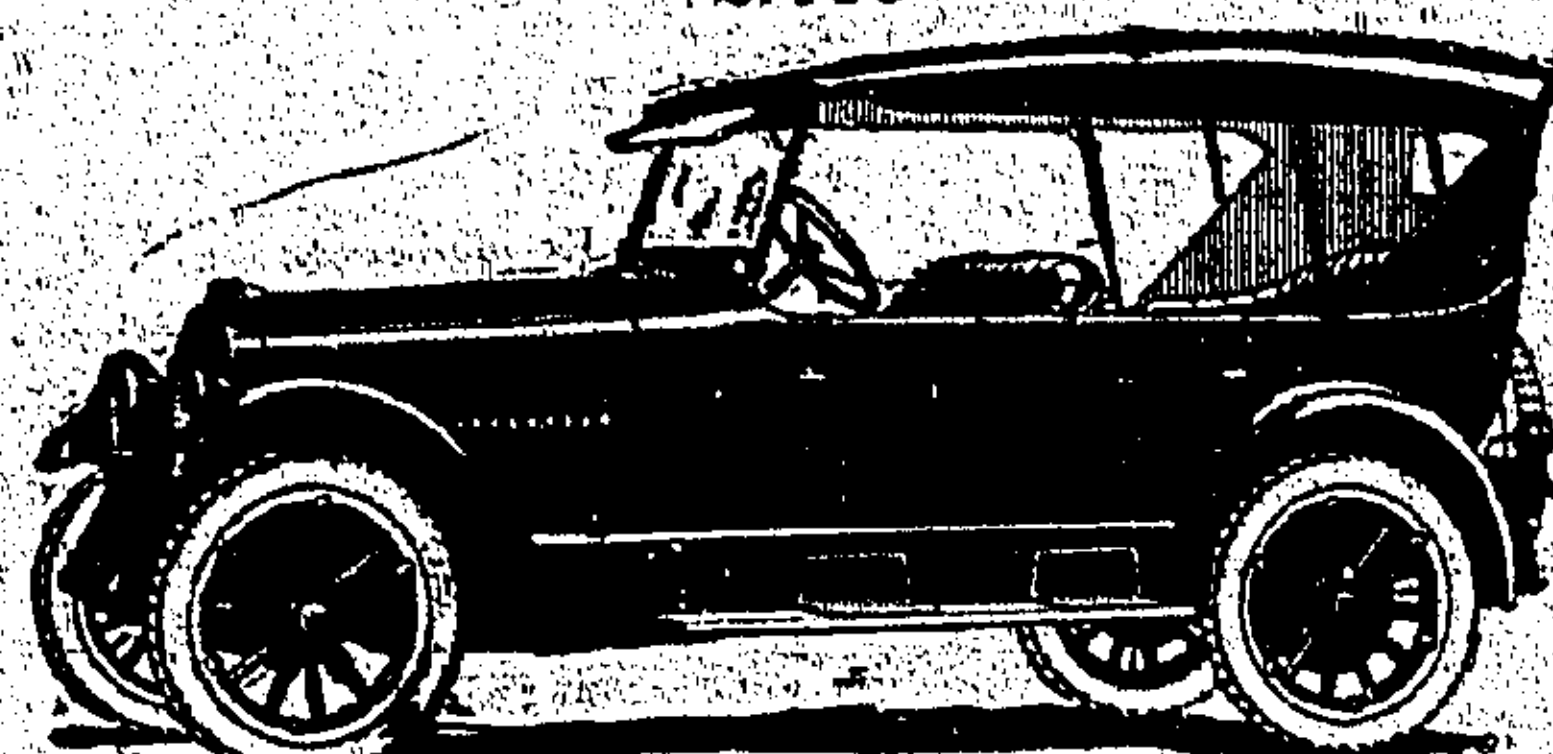
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
(FOUNDED IN HONGKONG 1863.)

60th ANNIVERSARY GRAND CHARITY DRAW

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPORT
OF THE POOR OF HONGKONG.

50 VALUABLE PRIZES.

INCLUDING

1923 MODEL 5-SEATER STUDEBAKER CAR
\$2,700

"Gulbransen" Piano-Flayer (\$950); "Nerac" (\$475); "York"
Brunswick Phonograph (\$400); "Singer" Electric Sewing
Machine (\$250); "Gecophone" Radio Set (\$25), and 44 other
Prizes.

TICKETS are Now on Sale at Various Clubs, &c. They may be also obtained
at the HONGKONG HOTEL GARDEN.

PRIZES to be Drawn for on Night of the "AL FRESCO" FEET—2ND
DECEMBER, 1923.

F. H. BARNES, President.

SIMON TSE YAN, Vice-President.

J. P. SHEBBY, Treasurer.

HUGO STINNES LINIENRegular Monthly Freight and Passenger Service between Japan, China, Hongkong,
Manila and Straits and Hamburg and other North Continental Ports.

OUTWARD from Hamburg via Ports of Call

Steamer	Tonnage, d.w.	Arrival
Hindenburg ...	12,250 tons	2nd half of November
*Emil Kirdorf ...	9,000 tons	Middle December
*Scheer ...	12,300 tons	1st half of January, 1924
*Albert Vögler ...	9,000 tons	1st half of February, ..

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamer	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Adolf von Bayer ...	9,000 tons	20th November, 1923, Calling at Manila
Hindenburg ...	12,250 tons	—
*Emil Kirdorf ...	9,000 tons	—
*Scheer ...	12,300 tons	—
*Albert Vögler ...	9,000 tons	—

* These steamers are fitted with all comfort for the convenience of about 50
first class passengers.
† Cargo boat.

AGENTS

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.

25, Des Vœux Road Central.

Phone Central No. 478.

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO.

LIMITED.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

HONGKONG.

NATURAL MINERAL WATER
FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S Springs**VICHY CELESTINS**

In bottles, half and whole

Cont. Diabetes, Rheumatism, Gravel, Arthritis

VICHY GRANDE-GRILLE For Liver trouble
and Biliousness.**VICHY HOPITAL** For Indigestion

Refuse substitutes. — Mention name of Spring required.

Greatest Transportation
System in the World

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Traverses Every Province
in Dominion of Canada

(In connection with any Trans-Pacific Steamship Line from Hongkong)

On Your Next Trip TO The Old Country

ACROSS CANADA

SEE
The Rocky Mountains - Jasper National Park - The Great Lakes - Niagara Falls
Via "Continental Limited"—Canada's All-Steel Train De Luxe

THROUGH FAST PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE DIRECTLY SERVING
ALL CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA, ALSO CONNECTIONS TO
CENTRAL AND EASTERN UNITED STATES PORTS.

For full information and descriptive literature, apply to any Steamship or
Tourist Agency, or

GENERAL TRAFFIC OFFICES:

Queen's Buildings, 3, Chater Rd. Phone C. 2004.



Good News

That millions of women tell

Millions of women, all the world over, have found a way to prettier teeth. Mostly by dental advice. They have spread the news to others. Now wherever you look you see gleaming teeth, and more smiles to show them.

Must combat film

That viscous film you feel on teeth must be combated daily. Otherwise it clings, enters crevices and stays. It forms the basis of cloudy coats, including tartar. It also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus most tooth troubles are now traced to film, and very few escape them.

Why it remains

The tooth brush and the ordinary tooth paste cannot effectively combat it. So nearly everybody, however careful, had teeth discolored and decay. Dental science has for years tried to combat this condition. Two ways have now been found. Able authorities have proved them, and leading dentists now urge their daily use.

A new-type tooth paste has been perfected, called, Pepsodent. It corrects some old mistakes. These two great film combatants are embodied in it for daily application.

It does far more

Pepsodent does more than that. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits which may otherwise cling and form acids. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to neutralize mouth acids—the cause of tooth decay. It omits soap and chalk, which now are known to bring undesired effects.

You'll know at once

Pepsodent brings quick results. A week will make them conspicuous. Once you see and feel them you will never go without them, or let your children miss them. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coats disappear. Learn the delights of Pepsodent, with the added protection and beauty it brings. Do this without delay. This is most important.

Pepsodent MARK
TRADE

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, which whitens, cleans and protects the teeth without the use of harmful grit. Now advised by leading dentists the world over. For sale in two sizes by all druggists.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:
KERN & CO.
P. O. BOX 563
HONGKONG

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN OVERSTRATEN"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI Direct.

27th October, 1923.

1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$100.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless—Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN.

Telephone Central No. 1674.

Agents.

BOOKS OF TO-DAY.

[BY "THIRTY AND ONE"]

"THIRTY AND ONE STORIES"

Some weeks ago I devoted this article to a discussion of the short story, a form of literature that has every indication of regaining popularity. Now, in so short a time afterwards, Thornton Butterworth's have produced a book, "Thirty and One Stories," by Thirty and One authors. The object of the collection is best explained in a foreword by the editors, who say:—

Their idea was to collect a number of short stories which should illustrate the art in all its modern variety and its contrasted colours. As the book shows, there are many different fashions of tale-telling, and the change from the older to the younger writers is significant, and clearly to be traced. The short story, indeed, is bound to gain in vogue as time goes on, for its swift and decisive art is well suited to the temper (and the brief leisure) of our crowded days, and it deserves a more permanent setting than that of the magazines and newspapers, which have been all along, as we do not forget, its great encouragers.

One thing that will be noticed immediately by the readers of "Thirty and One Stories" is the large number of unfamiliar names in the list of authors represented. We have, of course, as we were bound to have in such a collection, tales by Arnold Bennett, H. G. Wells, May Sinclair, Quiller Couch, John Galsworthy, W. W. Jacobs, etc. But I must confess that very many of other names are quite new to me, and it was breaking new ground to explore the unknown. The stories are all good, however, and each one would be a star item for a magazine. Whether the best story by each author has been selected for inclusion is doubtful. Perhaps the idea was rather to give the most typical example of the author's style, regardless of its other literary value. Nobody could pretend, for instance, that "Fine Feathers" is the best of W. W. Jacobs; or that "The Story of Chang Tao" represents best the delicate art and wonderful originality of Ernest Bramah. So we could go critically through the whole thirty-one and suggest that they should have been replaced by others. After all, what constitutes a good story is always a matter of individual taste. These stories are good enough, but they are not by any means the best that could have been found.

"SPLASHING INTO SOCIETY"

No piece of originality in any sphere of art or literature ever goes long without its imitators, and, in due season, we have a successor to the richly humorous "Young Visitors" of Daisy Ashford. Iris Barry has written a somewhat similar little trifle, called "Splashing into Society" (Constable & Co.). Its 111 pages are mostly extremely funny; it is a "splashing" copy of its obvious model. "Splashing into Society" is the story of the rather sudden rise to fame of Harold Withersquash—and his beautiful sister, Selia. Harold's "Uncle Bert," having died conveniently, and left him "a good bit," Harold must needs enter "society," and Miss Barry amusingly tells us how he got there very quickly.

The fun begins early, when Harold calls upon Selia to tell her of his good fortune. Now Selia's ma had shortly done her day's wash, being Tuesday, and she came and opened the door in a formidable style, not being in the best of moods. "What is it now?" snapt she at our hero, and sniffed in her nose, for she was a rum lady, and corshas as well as cross.

Then they go to a School of Poetry—a delicious bit of satire, this—where apparently the very best people are to be found.

Having been made Head Poet of the land, Harold and Selia must visit Buckingham Palace to take tea with royalty. They are received by a junior admiral.

On he led them down passage after passage and through room after room, and he let them have a peep into where the best of the M.P.'s were thinking out some few laws, which interested them both very much.

Royalty, apparently, is very homely, for the King and Queen had pushed back their thrones and were sitting on "simple chairs."

"That's all right," said the King, getting up to push two more chairs to the table for them. "We're very glad to see you. Excuse us having started, but we didn't know if you'd get here in time, and we're dying for a cup of tea."

But perhaps the richest bit of humour in the book is Harold's visit to the brain specialist. Excellent also is the visit to the divorce court.

The fuss died down and silence came as a door at the side opened, and amid a murmur of pity the parties to the divorce were led in, pale-faced and dimly clanking the hand-cuffs on their wrists, and the injured husband led the way. There were three in all, the lady and villain with meek look following after, and the lady was very soberly dressed in black coat and skirt as befit her position.

I think enough has been quoted to show what stuff "Splashing into Society" is made of. The author is evidently a born humorist, for she is quite unforced in her style, and manages a chuckle in almost every line.

NOTES.

They say that Anthony Ludovici's "Woman: A Vindication" (Constable and Co.), is going to set all our tongues wagging. The following, quoted from the preface, illustrates the scope and nature of the work:

As far as I know, this work represents the first radical attempt that has been made to differentiate two very definite and dissimilar types of women—the positive and the negative—and to account for their respective virtues and vices on the grounds of their peculiarities of health, vitality, vigour, and constitutional bias in favour of life. Weininger's and Schopenhauer's failure to differentiate between positive and negative women effectually invalidates, in my opinion, most of what they had said about her; while a good deal of the rest of the literature dealing with the subject of sex seems to me to fail owing to the fact that it makes no attempt to describe a standard or a form before it proceeds to expatiate upon sex characteristics and their consequences.

Apparently Ludovici puts modern Woman under the microscope and examines her mentality pretty thoroughly. It has been done before, but, curiously enough, the effect has always been to make the perplexing problem of femininity more complex instead of simplifying it.

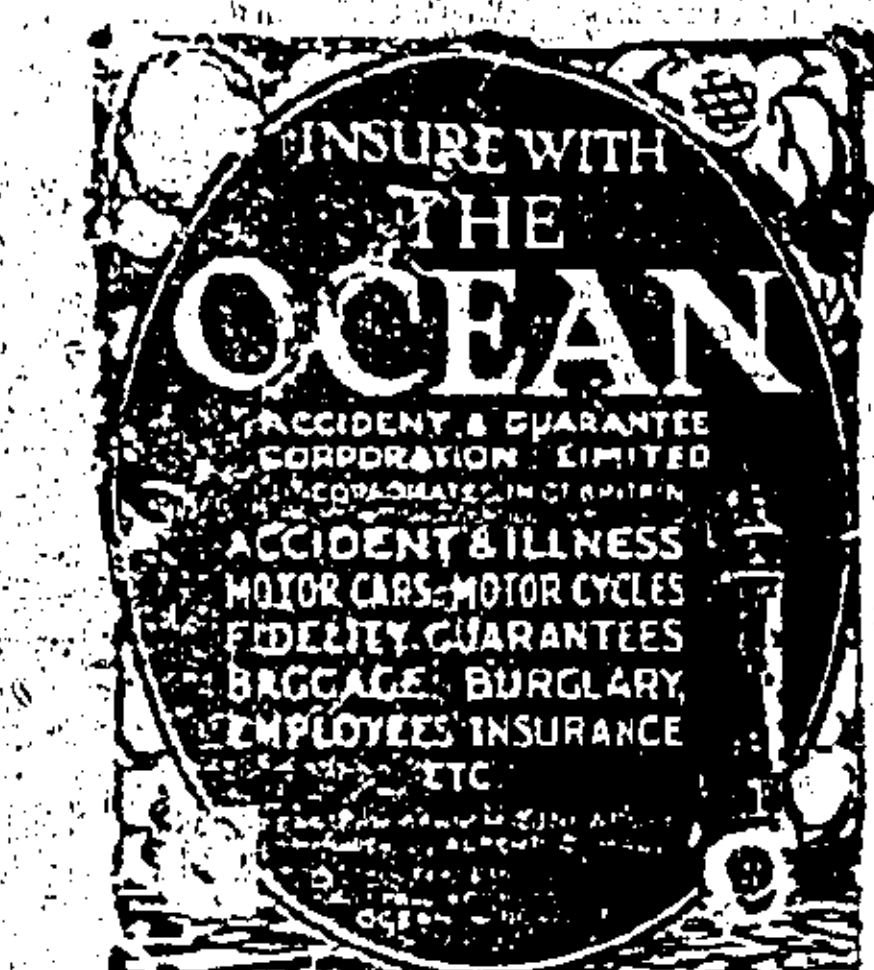
Two more volumes have been added to the half-crown series of Anatole France books from the Bodley Head. They are "The Wall of St. Clare" and "The Faded Cat." These complete the first eight of these wonderfully produced little books. In these days of heavy costs it is a wonder how they can be produced at the price. They are really excellent little books.

A LING & CO.

12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and Mirror Makers.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging Undertaken.
Telephone Central 1219. [50]



SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 39, PEKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

AGENTS for Hongkong and South China:
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Telephone C. 1080 2, QUEEN'S BUILDING

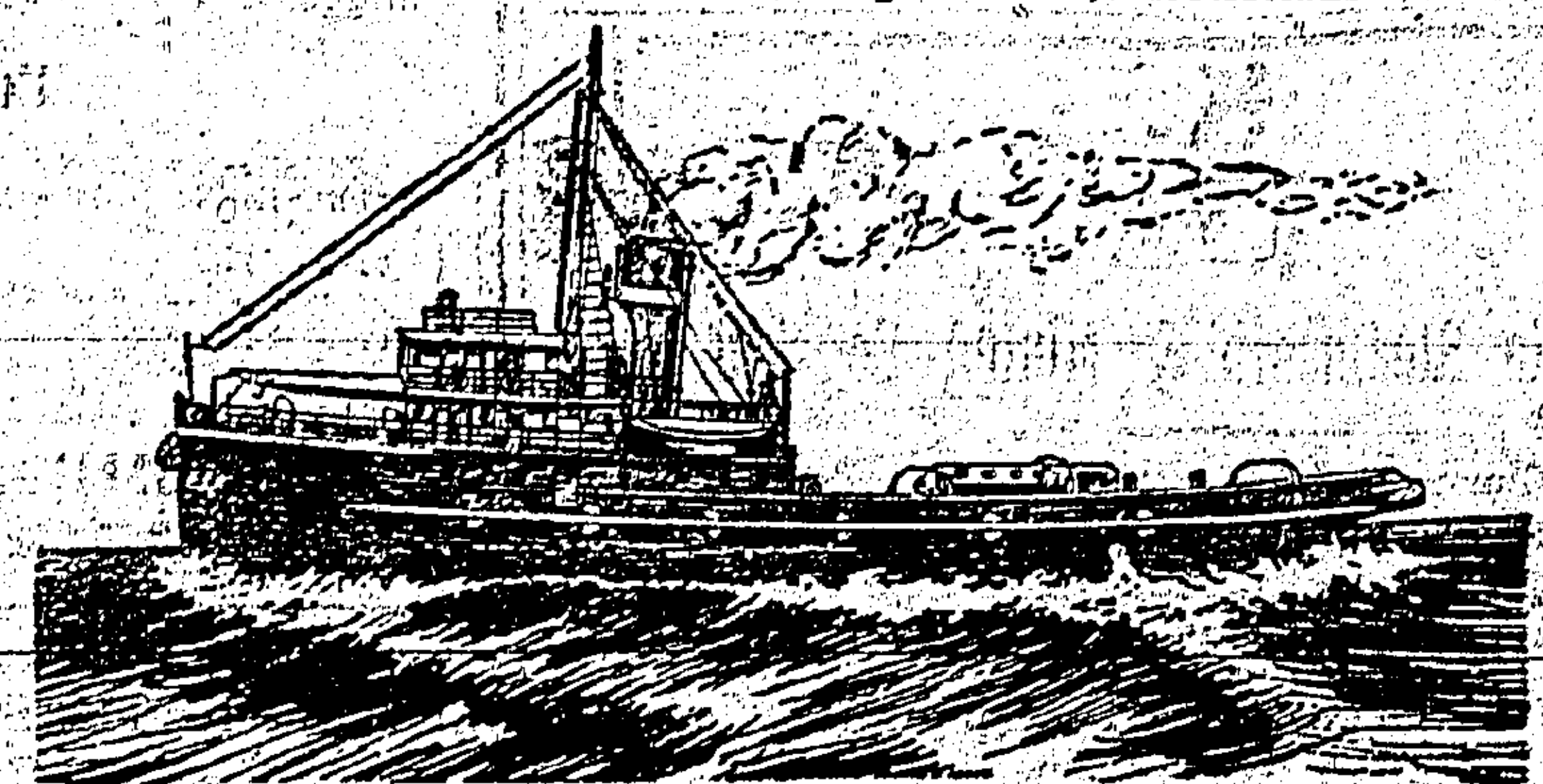


The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m) Depth 17' (m) L.H.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LESSANG"	Saturday, 20th Oct., 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Saturday, 20th Oct., 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"BANGSANG"	Tuesday, 23rd Oct., 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Tuesday, 23rd Oct., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TINGSANG"	Wednesday, 24th Oct., D.L.
TIENTSIN	"CHEKONGSHING"	Friday, 26th Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"MINGSANG"	Friday, 26th Oct., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TAISANG"	Sunday, 28th Oct., D.L.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 30th Oct., Noon.
TRINGTAU via SWATOW	"WAISANG"	Wednesday, 31st Oct., D.L.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"CHUNSANG"	Thursday, 1st Nov., 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YUSANG"	Friday, 2nd Nov., D.L.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOKSANG"	Saturday, 3rd Nov., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through B.O. of Ladys are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong where passengers are offered.

SOERBO LINE—Frequently sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken at through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chaochow.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by two steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "HOSANG" will be despatched on or about
Tuesday, 23rd Oct., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT
SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

HOMERWARDS.

Vessel	Des Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENAMOY"	24th Oct.	"GLENLUCE"	22nd Oct.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENGARRY"	1st Nov.	"GLENLOUGH"	5th Nov.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENNAP"	18th Nov.	"GLENAMOEY"	25th Nov.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENGARRETH"	25th Nov.	"GLENAMOEY"	2nd Dec.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENTARA"	3rd Dec.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 24 and Central 2890.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
STRAITS	Japan	20th Oct.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	20th Oct.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan, Shanghai, & London (via New York, 21st Sept.)	Empress of Asia	22nd Oct.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	22nd Oct.
STRAITS	Katori Maru	23rd Oct.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Pres. Grant	26th Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Onion and Tourane	Devanconga	Saturday, 20th, 8.30 A.M.
Hohow and Bangkok	Linan	8.30 A.M.
Hohow and Haiphong	Leason	9.00 A.M.
Amoy	Tikini	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Adolf von Bayer	10.30 A.M.
Straits	Goristan	2.00 P.M.
Sandakan	Hinsang	2.30 P.M.
Wei Hai Wei	Hutchow	2.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kaifu Maru	Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Katori Maru	9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Hydrangea	Monday, 22nd, 3.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, Marques, S. Africa, India via D'Kodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES—due Marseilles, 22nd Nov.	Hakusan Maru	Registration, 5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Sunning	5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Kwanthong	Tuesday, 23rd, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Haifong	Noon
Straits and Calcutta	Hosang	1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America, & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 15th Nov.	Pres. Cleveland	Parcels, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America, & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C. 15th Nov.	Pres. Jefferson	Registration, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America, & EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, 12th Nov.	Empress of Asia	Parcels for Canada only, 24th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America, & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 23rd Nov.	Tenyo Maru	Thursday, 25th, 9.15 A.M.
Manila	Pres. Grant	Saturday, 27th, 9.45 A.M.
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, India, South Africa, India via D'Kodi, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 1st Dec.	Anjers	Registration, 27th, 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, India, South Africa, India via D'Kodi, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 1st Dec.	Kibao Maru	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, India, South Africa, India via D'Kodi, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 1st Dec.	Ualotoni	Tuesday, 30th, 9.45 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, India, South Africa, India via D'Kodi, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 1st Dec.		Registration, 30th, 10.30 A.M.

* correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

"ATREUS"	30th Oct.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"TEIRESIAS"	6th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ADRASTUS"	13th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"MACHAON"	20th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"MEMNON"	30th Oct.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"LURYPYLUS"	1st Nov.	Marseilles, Harve, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"OANFA"	20th Nov.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

"TYNDAREUS"	27th Oct.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PROTESILAUS"	20th Nov.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.

NEW YORK SERVICE

"ALCINOUS"	27th Oct.	via Suez and Boston.
"TEUCER"	15th Nov.	via Suez and Boston.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"TEIRESIAS"	6th Nov.	for Singapore & London.
"SARPEDON"	12th Nov.	for Shanghai.
"SARPEDON"	11th Dec.	for Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS"	8th Jan.	for Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"MENTOR"	12th Feb.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.),
AGENTS.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong.
BRANCHES:
Shanghai—51, Kiangse Road.
Hankow—British Consulate.
CORRESPONDENTS IN:
London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C., Honolulu, Singapore, Penang, Tientsin, Swatow, Macao, Canton and all Commercial centres of China and abroad.
PROMPT SERVICE.
Attractive rates for all kinds of Deposits (enquiries are welcome).
T. H. MAI
Manager.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

司公限有行銀商華
HEAD OFFICE:
Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.
GENERAL Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.
The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.
K. O. LAU,
Chief Manager.

COMMERCIAL.
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

19th October, 1923.	
ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/3
Bank Bills, on demand	2/3 1/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/3
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/3 15/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/3 15/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/4 1/16
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	241
Credits, 4 months' sight	205
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	511
Credits, at 30 days' sight	511
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	161
Bank Bills, on demand	161
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	161
Bank Bills, on demand	161
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA—On demand	1041
ON MANILA—On demand	1021
ON SINGAPORE—On demand	96
ON BATAVIA—On demand	1221
ON HAIKONG—On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON—On demand	591
ON BANGKOK—On demand	591
Sovereign Bank's Buying rate	3 6/8
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	42 9/10
BAR SILVER, per oz.	311

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.
Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up ... \$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling ... \$4,500,000
Silver ... \$14,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

Board of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. LAM—Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. E. Compton, Esq. W. L. Patten, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. N. L. Watson, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoake, Esq. H. P. White, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.
Acting Manager: Hongkong—J. McARTHUR, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY AND FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1923. [27]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1922. [28]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... £2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1922. [31]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1890.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 80,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 55,000,000
Reserve Funds ... Yen 12,980,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

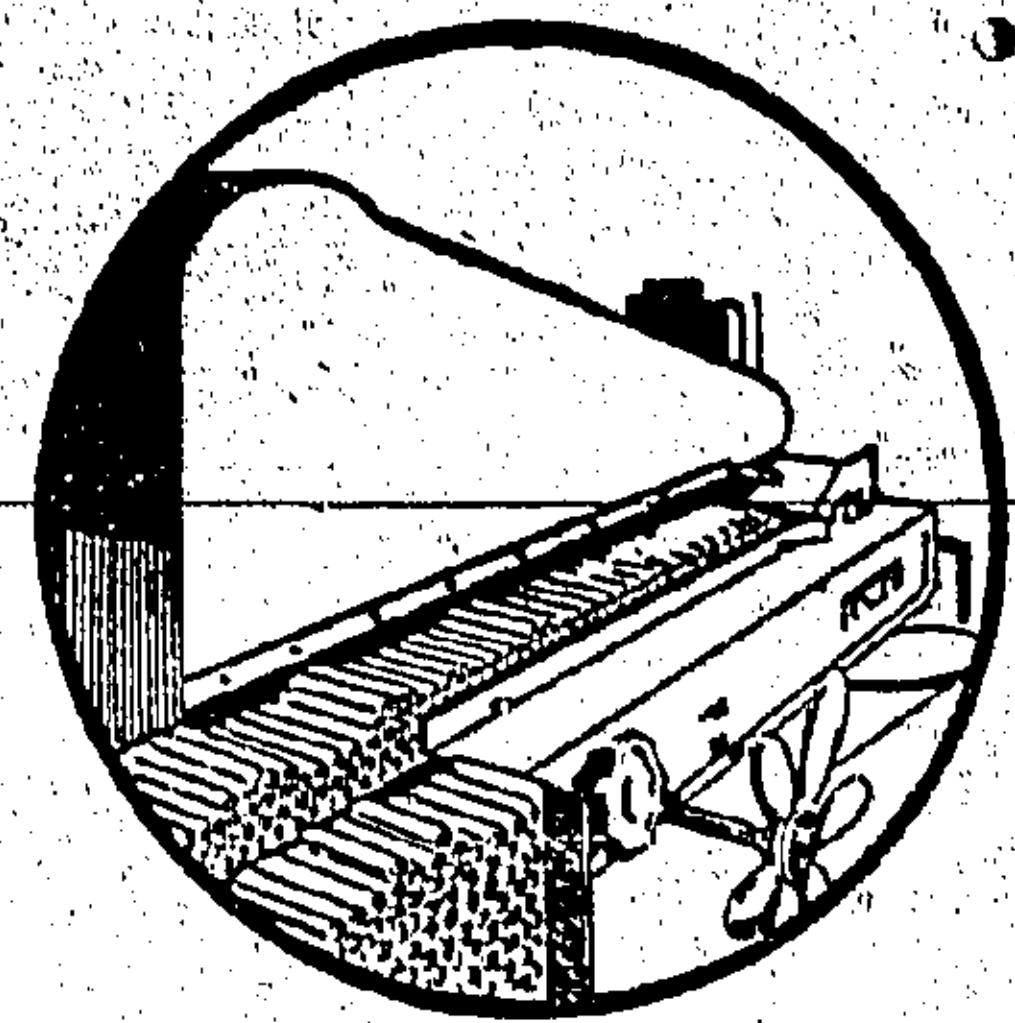
BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karénko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Keelung, Taichu, Tainan, Taichu, Tamsui, Tokyo, Aki.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy, Keelung, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PAIR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
4, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1922.

HYGIENIC
MACHINE-MADE
Cigarettes

OBVIOUSLY
MACHINE-MADE CIGARETTES
are more HYGIENIC and more
CONSISTENTLY WELL MADE than
those made by any other process.

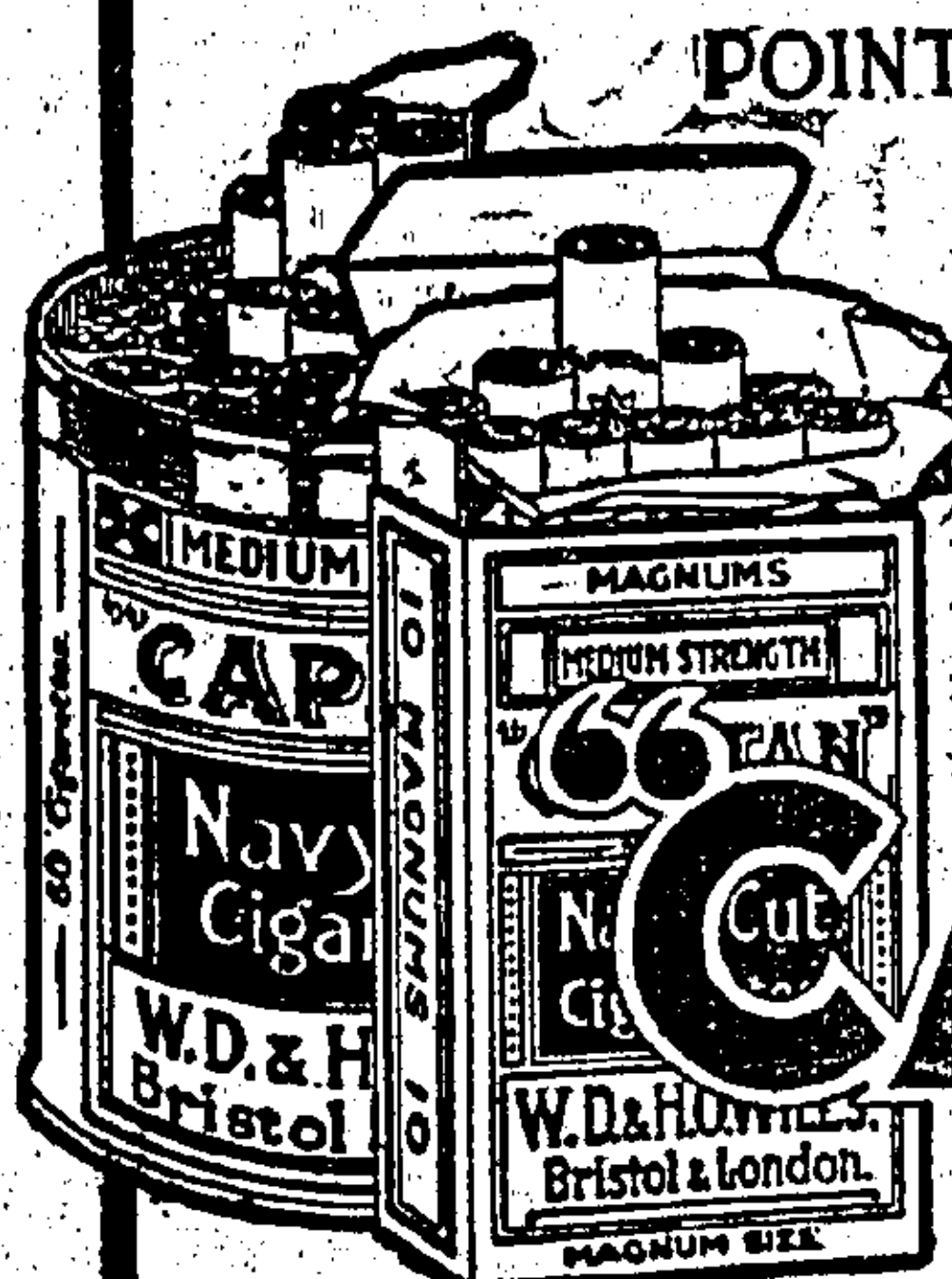
In the manufacturing of "CAPSTAN" Cigarettes for instance,

POINT No. 1

Pure dust-free tobacco leaf is fed to Modern Machines in Model Factories and no soiled human hand comes into contact with the cigarette during the process of manufacture.

POINT No. 2

Machine-Made Cigarettes are uniformly well made. Each paper receives its proper quota of tobacco leaf and is rolled to the correct degree of "tightness". This Uniformity is impossible to attain under any other process.

CAPSTAN
THE COOL HYGIENIC SMOKE

ASK THE MAN WHO KNOWS!

This advertisement is loaned by the British American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.
Authorized Capital ... £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital ... £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ... £1,050,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000

BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
1 THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Patna, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Hongkong, New York, Siam, Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis (Mauritius), Delhi, Kota Bharu.

"HONGKONG BRANCH":
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,
Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, September 28th, 1913. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.
Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 69,400,000
Reserve Fund ... Frs. 59,997,253.54

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Canton, Shanghai, Nanking, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Fioncherry, Hanoi.

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co., French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
C. E. GOY,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 1st, 1923. [32]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 10, Des Vaux Road C., HONGKONG.
Established 1919.
Authorized Capital ... \$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$5,000,000
Reserve Fund ... \$500,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son.
Mr. Li Koon Chan, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Kan Chiu Nam, Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po,
Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:
LONDON, PARIS, SHANGHAI, KOBE, NAGASAKI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, MANILA, SAMARANG, CALCUTTA.

London Bankers—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, on Savings Accounts 3 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 25th, 1923. [34]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up) ... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at:
Batavia, Kobe, Soerabaya, Hongkong, London, Rangoon, Buenos Ayres, Lyons, San Francisco, Calcutta, Manila, Los Angeles, Shanghai, Hankow, Nagasaki, Singapore, Fioncherry, Nanking, Siam, Yokohama, Tientsin, Peking, Harbin, Rionde, Tientsin, Kailuen, Jiamoo, Vladivostok.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

T. NISHIYAMA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 17th Sept., 1923. [35]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CURWENSON for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 1A, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

A. Capital ... F. 100,000,000 23,238,333
Paid-up Capital ... F. 80,000,000 23,688,066
Reserve Fund ... F. 18,789,180 21,647,437
Special Reserve ... F. 22,680,000 21,888,314

Head Office—Amsterdam.
Branches at:
The Hague—Rotterdam, Head Agency—Batavia.

BRANCHES:
Bandjoeasin, Macassar, Shanghai, Bandoeng, Medan, Singapore, Bombay, Padang, Soerabaya, Calcutta, Palembang, Soerakarta, Cheribon, Peclongar, (Solo), Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjidjatap, Rote, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Badja, Samarang.

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issued letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

W. H. GROSCHAMP,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 14th, 1923. [33]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China, on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$30,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... 18,278,800.00
Reserve Funds ... 9,629,426.24

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and sub-branches all over China, and correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

New York Bankers—The Irving National Bank. The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYE TEE,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [31]